

Ethiopia expels U.S. diplomats

NAIROBI (R) — Ethiopian authorities have expelled several diplomats from the United States embassy in Addis Ababa, diplomatic sources said Monday. The sources, contacted in Addis Ababa and Nairobi, said the diplomats had left the Ethiopian capital over the past few days after being given short notice to quit the country. The exact number of diplomats involved and the reasons for their expulsion were not immediately disclosed. One source said only two of the six fully-accredited diplomatic staff now remained at the U.S. embassy in Addis Ababa. The embassy has had a skeleton staff since 1980 when Washington withdrew its ambassador at Ethiopia's request. The reported expulsion marked a new low in relations between Washington and Marxist Ethiopia, one of the Soviet Union's closest allies in the Third World.

Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation
جوردان تايمز مؤسسة الصحافة الأردنية "الراي"

Volume 9 Number 2484

AMMAN, TUESDAY FEBRUARY 7, 1984, JUMADA AWWAL 5, 1404

Price: Jordan 100 fils; Syria 1 pound; Lebanon 1 pound; Saudi Arabia 1.50 riyals; UAE 1.50 dirhams; Great Britain 25 pence

Arafat holds lengthy talks in Kuwait

KUWAIT (R) — Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat had lengthy talks with Kuwaiti leaders Monday on Arab differences and the split within the Palestine Liberation Organisation (P.L.O.), officials said. They said Mr. Arafat, the PLO chairman, had separate sessions with Kuwait's emir, Sheikh Jaber Al Ahmad Al Sabah, and his apparent Prime Minister Sheikh Sa'ad Al Abdullah Al Sabah. Each meeting lasted more than two hours, the officials said without giving details. Palestinian sources told Reuters Mr. Arafat would also chair a meeting of the Palestine National Fund which watches over the financial affairs of the PLO. Mr. Arafat arrived Sunday from Baghdad, where he said he was due to meet His Majesty King Hussein in Amman in mid-February to coordinate co-operation between the PLO and Jordan.

Hassan receives Yugoslav minister

AMMAN (J.T.) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, Monday received in the Royal Court Yugoslav Defence Minister Branko Mamola, who arrived in Amman Saturday at the head of a nine-member military delegation on a four-day official visit to Jordan. Attending the audience were Armed Forces Commander-in-Chief Lieutenant-General Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker, and Yugoslav Ambassador to Jordan Todor Bojadavski.

Carter attacks U.S. presence in Beirut

MELBOURNE, Australia (AP) — Former U.S. President Jimmy Carter said Monday the United States should never have sent U.S. Marines into Lebanon and that they should be withdrawn at the first opportunity. "They have so far lost 269 men dead and are still taking casualties," he told a news conference. "I don't believe the Soviets will get a toe-hold (in Lebanon) if the Marines are withdrawn." Mr. Carter said the presence of the Marines in Beirut was also discouraging Lebanese factions from settling their differences. Mr. Carter was here to address a business convention.

Cheysson briefs Mitterrand on Chad

PARIS (R) — French External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson briefed President Francois Mitterrand on his Chad peace mission Monday amid reports that France has sent helicopter gunships to back its troops in the Central African state. Officials said Mr. Cheysson told Mr. Mitterrand about his five-day African tour during a visit to the Netherlands, where the president is seeking a solution to the European Community's financial problems. Mr. Cheysson returned to Paris Sunday night after visiting Ndjamena, Addis Ababa and Tripoli in a search for a peaceful settlement of the civil war between President Hissene Habre and the Libyan-backed rebels of former Chad leader Goukouni Oueddei.

Andreotti returns to Italy from Libya

TRIPOLI (AP) — Italian Foreign Minister Giulio Andreotti left Tripoli Sunday night for Rome after talks with Libyan leader Colonel Muammar Qadhafi and other top-ranking government officials, the official Libyan news agency JANA said. During his two-day stay in Tripoli, Mr. Andreotti also met with Major Abdul Salam Jalloud, effectively the number two man in the Libyan government, and Foreign Minister Abdul Ati Al Obeidi.

Four killed in Punjab shootout

NEW DELHI (R) — At least four people were killed and three injured Monday when police and the Sikh militants exchanged fire in India's troubled Punjab state bordering Pakistan. The Press Trust of India (PTI) reported. The gunfight erupted after the Sikhs tried to raid a bank at Samundra in Hoshiarpur district. Both the Sikhs, a policeman and a bank employee were killed in the cross-fire, PTI said.

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Fighting engulfs Beirut

BEIRUT (Agencies) — The Lebanese army Monday fought pitched battles throughout Beirut against left-wing militiamen trying to force President Amin Gemayel to resign.

Shells crashed into west Beirut for the first time in more than five months, gangs of Shi'ite Muslim militiamen fought the army in the commercial and residential streets of west Beirut, using machine-guns, rocket-propelled grenades and small arms.

Some of the most intense fighting was along the so-called green line between the predominantly Christian east Beirut and mainly Muslim west Beirut.

Other battles raged around a state-run television station in west Beirut, the Hamra shopping area, the port and in many other sectors of the capital.

President Gemayel, who Sunday accepted the resignation of the government of Prime Minister Shafiq Al Wazzan, was in his shell-scarred presidential palace at Baabda about eight kilometres from the city centre.

The heavy fighting broke out shortly after Lebanon's two principal opposition figures, Progressive Socialist Party (PSP) leader Walid Junblatt and Shi'ite "Amal" militia leader Nabih Berri, rejected Mr. Gemayel's latest peace moves and demanded his resignation.

Berri wants new president

"Amin Gemayel is holding consultations to form a new cabinet, and we are holding consultations to find a new president," Mr. Berri told the Associated Press in a brief telephone interview in west Beirut.

Mr. Junblatt said in a statement he issued in Damascus Monday that any political settlement with Mr. Gemayel's government was "impossible," and the president's resignation was necessary to solve the country's crisis.

Both opposition leaders accused the 42-year-old president of

helping his father Pierre Gemayel's Falange Party to dominate the army and the government.

Gemayel's offer

Escalating civil warfare squelched a peace initiative the president announced in a radio and television address to his four million countrymen late Sunday night.

He called for a ceasefire policed by a team of retired army officers, promised sweeping reforms to give Muslims a greater say in the government, and invited warring leaders to a reconciliation conference in Geneva, Switzerland on Feb. 27.

Mr. Gemayel also suggested he was willing to scrap Lebanon's May 17 troop withdrawal pact with Israel, as demanded by his opponents and their Syrian backers.

Amal gains in fighting

The army appeared to have lost control of much of the western half of Beirut in Monday's fighting.

Artillery, tank, rocket and mortar blasts echoed through west Beirut, with intense firefights breaking out in several neighbourhoods. Amal militiamen and the PSP took to the streets as the army holed up in isolated strong points or pulled back into east Beirut.

Salvos of shells crashed into the port and around the mid-city headquarters of the French contingent of the Multi-National Force (MNF). A soldier reached at the French headquarters said French troops were involved in a firefight, and blasts could be heard over the telephone line as he spoke.



Civilians run for cover in panic as gunmen took to the streets of west Beirut Monday, trading mortar and machine-gun fire with the Lebanese army in the centre of the capital (AP wirephoto)

Civilians panicked as the fighting began in scattered neighbourhoods just after noon (1000 GMT). People ran to their homes, to nearby buildings, or blasted car horns as they tried to drive through jammed intersections to get home.

There was no word from the headquarters of the U.S. Marine contingent at Beirut International Airport, as telephone exchanges quickly began breaking down. However, people fleeing into the centre of the city from the southern suburbs said the Marines were apparently not involved.

Curfew imposed

As the battles intensified around midday, the army announced an immediate and indefinite curfew and threatened to shoot on sight anyone seen on the streets. Shoppers and office workers

rushed for shelter, some carrying children in their arms, as machine-gun and small arms fire rained throughout the capital. Some drivers abandoned cars in the streets and dived for cover.

Shells crashed into residential areas of west Beirut for the first time in months, and heavy fighting was reported around army positions all over the city.

Casualties were reported in west Beirut and in many parts of east Beirut and the southern suburbs as the street battles raged and shells crashed down from the hills to the east held by Syrian-backed PSP forces.

Smoke billowed over west Beirut as shelling started fires in several sectors, ambulances raced through the almost deserted streets.

U.S. says Marines' stay in Beirut is limited; Bush 'not all that pessimistic' on Lebanon, page 2

2 Israelis wounded in S. Lebanon

TEL AVIV (AP) — Two Israeli soldiers were injured when hand grenades were thrown at their patrol south of the Zaharani River in South Lebanon on Monday, the military command here announced.

Members of the patrol returned fire and searched the area after the 7:30 a.m. (0530 GMT) attack, a spokesman said. He said the two injured soldiers were taken to an Israeli hospital for treatment.

The announcement did not give the exact location of the attack except to say it was south of the mouth of the Zaharani, which is on the Mediterranean coast. That would put it near the town of Sarafand, where reporters in Lebanon earlier said an Israeli patrol had been ambushed.

Military sources here said there had been two other attacks on Israeli posts in South Lebanon Sunday night and Monday morning, but the sources said no one was injured in those attacks.

They said one rocket-propelled grenade was fired at the Israeli headquarters in Sidon Monday morning eight kilometres north of the Zaharani. Another rocket-propelled grenade was fired at an Israeli position Sunday night in Nabatiyah.

Adel Zawati elected Nablus deputy after heated Lower House debate

By Lamis K. Andoni
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — It took the Lower House of Parliament three hours and four rounds of balloting Monday to elect a new deputy to represent the West Bank constituency of Nablus.

Mr. Adel Zawati, a 55-year-old businessman, was elected to fill the sixth seat representing Nablus which became vacant after the House dropped the membership of Mr. Abdul Aziz Mofadi who was convicted of opium possession and trading in 1972 and sentenced to 10 years in jail. According to the Jordanian Constitution any person who has spent more than one year in prison and has not been pardoned does not qualify for a parliament seat. Mr. Mofadi was released in 1976 upon a government decree but the House Appeal Committee did not consider it a pardon and disqualified him.

Electing a new deputy for Nablus turned out to be more complicated than expected since the

Constitution stipulates that a candidate should secure the vote of the majority of the total number of the House members. Therefore it took the House three rounds of secret balloting, a fourth round of show-of-hand voting and the withdrawal of Mr. Zawati's chief contender to secure a majority vote and finish the election process.

In the first round of secret balloting, in which seven candidates contested the seat, Mr. Zawati took 17 votes out of the 44 deputies present followed by Mr. Riad Shaka'a who won 11 votes. Dr. Kayed Abdul Haq (eight votes), Mr. Mofid Mobaslat (seven votes) and Mr. Abdul Hafiz Mohammad (one vote). Two other Mr. Ahmad Oteibi and Mr. Abdul Hadi Fuad Abdul Hadi, failed to win a single vote.

Two other rounds of secret balloting were conducted, in which Mr. Zawati and Mr. Shaka'a secured 25 and 19 and 28 and 16 votes respectively. House Speaker, Akef Al Fayez then announced Mr. Zawati as the winner but was faced by objections by deputies who insisted that the winner should secure a majority vote of 31

out of the total of 60 members in consistent with the Constitution. Deputies came out with two suggestions to complete the elections, either another round of secret balloting or a show-of-hand vote on Mr. Zawati alone. The two proposals sparked a heated debate among deputies who calmed down only when the voice of Mr. Shaka'a, who was sitting in the visitors' gallery, emerged from the crowd to announce his withdrawal. A show-of-hand voting was soon carried out and Mr. Zawati secured a majority.

Mr. Zawati, who holds a master's degree in literature from the American University of Beirut (AUB), has occupied several governmental posts including governorship of Hebron and Irbid and also served as assistant to the budget under-secretary of the Ministry of Information and as assistant to the budget department director.

"I enjoyed the democratic commotion that characterised the election and which Jordan has been missing for a long time," a cabinet member said later, commenting on the election process.

King leaves U.S. clinic

CLEVELAND (Agencies) — His Majesty King Hussein Monday left the Cleveland Clinic Foundation where he underwent medical check-ups over the week-end.

King Hussein, who was hospitalised in Amman last month suffering from a bleeding stomach ulcer, underwent intensive cardiovascular and intestine tests, a hospital spokesman said earlier Monday.

The King, accompanied by Her Majesty Queen Noor, left Cleveland for Colorado, the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, said in Amman.

King Hussein arrived at the well-known clinic Friday evening for cardiovascular and digestive tract tests. Doctors finished their examinations Sunday afternoon and reviewed their findings with the King, said spokesman Frank Weaver.

The King went through about five hours of examinations both Saturdays and Sunday.

"He is not complaining of any pain," Mr. Weaver said. "I saw him today and thought he looked remarkably well, considering he went through very extensive examinations. He was in excellent spirits and seemed very animated."

Cabinet okays appointments

AMMAN (Petra) — Prime Minister Ahmad 'Obeidat Sunday presided over a cabinet meeting, during which the following appointments, promotions and transfers were approved: Mr. Walid Tash, acting secretary-general at the Foreign Ministry, was appointed secretary-general. Mr. Awwad Al Khalidi was appointed ambassador at the Foreign Ministry, while Mr. Hani Tuhbarah, ex-ambassador to Saudi Arabia, was named ambassador to Britain in succession to Mr. Taher Al Masri, who has been appointed minister of foreign affairs in the newly-formed cabinet of Mr. 'Obeidat.

Dr. Khaled 'Obeidat, Mr. Sa'ad Al Bataineh, Mr. Hassan Abu Nimeh, Mr. Mazen Al Nashashibi and Mr. Saleh Al Kabarti are promoted to the rank of ambassador.

Travel restrictions aim at foiling Israeli plans, says prime minister

By Lamis K. Andoni
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — Prime Minister Ahmad 'Obeidat said Monday that restrictions on travel between the East Bank and the Israeli-occupied West Bank are aimed at thwarting Israeli schemes to evict Palestinians from their homeland.

Mr. 'Obeidat, who was speaking to reporters after a closed session of the Lower House of Parliament, said the cabinet has presented a statement to the House, explaining the reasons behind the imposition of travel regulations that restrict the duration of stay of West Bankers outside their homeland.

"We hope that the regulations concerning travel between the two banks will be effective in resisting the Israeli plans and in curbing Palestinian emigration from the occupied Arab territories," he said.

Mr. 'Obeidat said the aim of the cabinet report was to clarify the government's view on the restrictions to West Bank deputies so that they can convey it to the people in their constituencies. "We hope that our people in the West Bank will understand the reasons behind the government's regulation and co-operate with us," he said.

The closed session of the House

was held following elections for a new deputy for the vacant sixth seat representing the Nablus constituency. The elections were held in the presence of visitors and after they were over House Speaker Akef Al Fayez requested visitors and reporters to leave the meeting hall. Rizk Al Bataineh, a deputy from Irbid, objected to the move stating that the public should be allowed to follow parliamentary discussions. However, a number of West Bank deputies disagreed and pointed out that a closed session will enable them to freely discuss the situation in the West Bank.

Parliamentary sources later told the Jordan Times that a number of issues raised by deputies during last Thursday's discussion of the cabinet's policy statement were discussed "candidly" with the prime minister.

They added that various other issues concerning current political developments were also discussed.

Among the most important issues that were brought up by deputies last Thursday were calls on the government to lift the martial law which has been in effect in Jordan since the 1967 Arab-Israeli war, an amnesty for political prisoners and removal of travel restrictions between the West and the East Banks.

Dual murderer executed

AMMAN (J.T.) — A 34-year-old man, who was found guilty of carrying out a dual pre-meditated murder, was hanged at the rehabilitation centre Monday.

Ahmad Al Hassan Al Masarweh, who was convicted of murdering Mohammad Nimr Ahmad Vilhem and Mahmoud Ahmad Mohammad Saud in an attempt to commit robbery, was also charged with possessing unlicensed fire arms, the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, said.

The execution was carried out in the presence of Deputy Attorney-General Ghaleb Ziadat, Ministry of Interior representative

Dr. Salem Al Keswani, Amman Police Director Brigadier Nasouh Moheiddin, Rehabilitation Centre Director Colonel Musa Swellam, representatives of the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Awqaf and Islamic affairs and court officials.

The two murders of which the man hanged Monday was convicted took place in January 1980. The criminal was apprehended after a year-long investigation.

The previous hanging in Jordan was carried out two months before, also for a similar pre-meditated murder.

Howe insists he will not quit over union ban

LONDON (R) — British Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe, fighting off resignation calls after his ban on unions at a spy centre stirred up a political storm, insisted Monday he had done the right thing and would not quit.

The government faced further attacks Monday following fresh suggestions that the ban at the electronic eavesdropping centre in Cheltenham, West England, was imposed after pressure from the United States.

But Sir Geoffrey told the Daily Mail newspaper Monday: "There is no question of American pressure on this issue at all."

In an interview he said he had not even considered resigning and responded to criticism of his handling of the issue with the defiant words: "I think that we have taken the right decision in the right way and announced it in the right fashion."

The government has told employees at the listening centre to quit their unions by March 1 or accept a transfer. Those rejecting both options will be sacked.

The Labour Party opposition and British trade unions have denounced the move as dictatorial.

The government insists the ban is needed to safeguard the future

operation of a vital intelligence installation.

But Labour's home affairs spokesman Gerald Kaufman said in a speech Sunday night the government had got itself into a "tangled web of falsehood and deceit."

Mr. Kaufman demanded an explanation for the statement Sunday by a former boss at Cheltenham, Sir Brian Tovey, that the ban was imposed following "subtle pressure" from the U.S.

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher had denied any American interference in parliament, he said, adding: "Someone is lying."

He also suggested that the foreign secretary may have misled parliament through an apparent mix-up over the exact terms of the options presented to Cheltenham workers.

A further question for the government was raised by the London Times, which said Lord Carrington and Francis Pym, Sir Geoffrey's predecessors at the Foreign Office, were baffled by government statements the ban was considered during their periods of tenure.

Both men had told friends they had no recollection of such a plan, the Times said.

Ban on union at spy centre backfires, page 8

U.S. secretary of state criticises Syria, Congress

BRASILIA (R) — American Secretary of State George Shultz has blamed Syria for the latest Lebanese political crisis and said the U.S. Congress helped harden Syrian opposition to a Lebanon settlement.

Events in Lebanon culminating in the resignation of Prime Minister Shafik Wazzan and his cabinet occupied Shultz during the weekend, spent in Rio de Janeiro before he flew to Brasilia Sunday night.

He told reporters aboard his plane that he had been in contact with Washington officials, including National Security Adviser Robert McFarlane, as renewed violence broke out in Lebanon.

He said Syria has been responsible for the use of force and for threats against Lebanese min-

isters and potential ministers as it sought to prevent President Amin Gemayel from broadening the base of the government.

"So far as the discussions with Syria are concerned, they don't get anywhere," he said.

He added: "They did get somewhere at a time when we appeared more forceful, but as we have continuing resolutions introduced in our Congress and discussions that are generated by that, the Syrians basically just become totally intransigent, and that's the position they are in now."

Congress voted last October to permit U.S. Marines in the Multinational Force to remain in Beirut for 18 months but Democrats have now introduced a resolution "to bring about the prompt and orderly withdrawal" of American forces.

Mr. Shultz was critical of the move, saying that "staying power" was necessary for negotiations to succeed.

He said Congress should stick to the positions adopted last year, asserting that an "on-again, off-again approach to diplomacy" would not work.

He said he was not against discussions of the Lebanon situation but discussion should be in the context of a settled policy.



Shi'ite Muslim militiamen hold up a dead dove, the symbol of peace, and AK 47 assault rifle during a march through Beirut's southern suburbs Sunday (AP wirephoto).

Bush is 'not all that pessimistic' on Lebanon

WASHINGTON (AP) — U.S. Vice President George Bush expressed hope Sunday that the resignations of Lebanon's prime minister and cabinet would not cripple attempts to create political stability in Beirut, saying, "I am not all that pessimistic."

In the first official U.S. reaction to the resignations, Mr. Bush said: "I'd like to feel that has not set back the prospects. Let's hope that out of these resignations you'll have a government formed that more broadly represents the factions involved."

Speaking generally about prospects for peace, Mr. Bush said, "It is a difficult situation... I think some things have taken much longer than we thought, but it is not a hopeless situation by a long shot."

In Beirut, President Amin Gemayel accepted the resignation of Prime Minister Shafik Wazzan and his eight-member cabinet after the leader of country's largest Shi'ite Muslim militia called

on Muslim cabinet ministers to quit the government.

Mr. Wazzan, a Sunni Muslim, said the resignations were intended to allow formation of a coalition government that might help end the civil strife.

Mr. Bush, interviewed on NBC-TV's "Meet the Press," said "we have no reason to be overly pessimistic" about hopes for political stability.

However, the vice president added, "the lack of stability and the lack of visible progress towards the government of national reconciliation that we all want and which is one of our three objectives in Lebanon has been much slower than many would like to see."

Mr. Bush said: "There's a lot of unpredictability and I'd have to concede that."

The vice president also disputed the assertion by White House Deputy Press Secretary Larry Speakes that Democrats in Con-

gress were taking action that "aids and abets" enemies of peace in Lebanon. The Democrats are supporting a non-binding resolution calling for the "prompt and orderly" withdrawal of the Marines in Lebanon.

Asked whether the Democrats were acting improperly, Mr. Bush said: "No, I don't think so, not acting inappropriately. Absolutely not."

At the same time, however, the vice president cautioned that Congress could undermine prospects for peace.

"We don't believe that the way you solve the problems... is to set a time certain, to set a date, signify to the Syrians that we're going to pull out," said Mr. Bush.

Mr. Bush said that before the Marines are withdrawn, Mr. Reagan wants to see a reconciliation of the warring factions in Lebanon, withdrawal of all foreign forces and security guarantees for Israel's border with Lebanon.

Washington says 'Marines' stay in Lebanon is limited

By Jim Adams
Reuter

WASHINGTON — Under pressure from Congress to get U.S. troops out of Lebanon, the Reagan administration is now emphasizing that the Marines' stay there is limited.

Officials from President Reagan down have quietly signalled the change from their original far-reaching goals for the Multinational Force which includes the Marines.

Mr. Reagan told two congressmen in a letter made public that congressional approval for the troops to remain for up to 18 months should give the government of Lebanon the "breathing spell" it required to extend its authority.

Mr. Reagan said the U.S. commitment to a stable Lebanese government and withdrawal of Syrian, Palestinian and Israeli troops from Lebanon was unchanged. But he added: "Our forces should not and will not be there per-

manently."

Under-Secretary of State Lawrence Eagleburger was even more explicit, telling the House of Representatives' Foreign Affairs Committee last week that although U.S. goals in Lebanon were unchanged, "we do not expect our Marines to bring about these ambitious goals."

"The mission of the Marines has always been a much more limited one: To provide the government of Lebanon a breathing spell to begin to sort out the country's political problems," Mr. Eagleburger said.

But Mr. Reagan and Mr. Eagleburger said a proposal by congressional Democrats calling for "prompt and orderly" withdrawal of the Marines would undercut peace efforts there. Secretary of State George Shultz described it as pulling the rug out from under U.S. diplomatic efforts.

The 1,600 Marines and other U.S. troops are part of a 4,500-man four-nation force which also includes French, Italian and Bri-

tish units.

Mr. Eagleburger blamed the breakdown of efforts to negotiate a military disengagement in Lebanon on what he called Congress' wavering over its earlier approval of an 18-month timetable.

U.S. officials insisted privately that the latest statements by Mr. Reagan and Mr. Eagleburger represented softening of U.S. policy.

The only change was a new emphasis that the Marines need not stay in Lebanon until all other foreign forces are out and the Lebanese government is in firm control of the entire country, they said.

But the new statements are clearly different from earlier U.S. policy.

Mr. Reagan said when he sent the Marines back to Beirut in September 1982 after a brief mission of previous month that they would remain until all Syrian, Israeli and Palestinian troops were out, which he predicted would come rapidly.

He did not repeat that com-

Israel mobilises reserves in practice call up

TEL AVIV (AP) — The Israeli army tested its emergency reserves call-up system Monday in a nation-wide drill which was to continue through the day.

The exercise — the second in three months — began at 11 A.M. (10:00 GMT) when Israel Radio broadcast the official mobilisation order signed by the deputy chief of staff, Maj. Gen. David Ivri. It then issued instructions for every man whose unit's code name was called to present himself at his assigned meeting spot or at his unit.

The drill includes the call-up of some civilian vehicles.

"Loyal friends," "dry fruit" and "members' club" were three of the code names called periodically on Israel Radio and Is-

rael Army Radio.

Israelis were warned of the exercise in advance by notices in the news media, although the exact date was not given. The previous call-up practice was Nov. 9 and included several thousand reserves, Israel has 371,000 reserves, according to Tel Aviv University's Jaffee Centre for Strategic Studies.

The military command refused to say how many units or soldiers were involved in the drill or how long it would last.

The November drill prompted Syria to mobilise its reserves in case of an Israeli attack despite repeated Israeli reassurances that the call-up was an exercise and not preparation for war.

elections, when he hopes to win a second term. But he has said his election campaign will not influence his decisions on Lebanon or the Marines.

Even so, Mr. Reagan's "breathing spell" comment appeared to move him closer to accepting a Pentagon commission recommendation that he put more reliance on diplomatic peace efforts in Lebanon and less on the Marines.

The commission concluded in a scathing report on Dec. 28 that the Marines had become participants in Lebanon's civil war and it had become impossible for them to fulfill a successful peace-keeping mission.

Mr. Reagan's latest stance would allow the Marines to leave as soon as Lebanese President Amin Gemayel wins some sort of reconciliation agreement, if that is still possible. And it would leave to U.S. diplomats the efforts to get all other foreign forces out of Lebanon.

Mubarak to visit France, U.S.

CAIRO (AP) — President Hosni Mubarak will go to France and the United States after concluding a two-day visit to Morocco next week, the semi-official newspaper Al-Ahram reported in its Monday edition.

Mr. Mubarak is currently in the Tanzanian capital of Dar Al Salam, the last leg of a four-nation Africa tour, he is scheduled to depart Dar Al Salam for the Moroccan capital of Rabat Tuesday.

Al-Ahram said Mr. Mubarak will leave Rabat on Friday for Paris where he will hold talks with French President Francois Mitterrand.

From Paris, Mr. Mubarak will fly to Washington for talks with President Ronald Reagan. Al-Ahram said, pointing out that U.S. military and economic aid to Egypt will be the centre of discussions.

A joint statement will be issued in both Washington and Cairo specifying the exact date and purpose of the visit. The paper said however.

Mr. Mubarak's planned visit to Washington will be the fourth since he became president in

1981.

The trip to Rabat, Paris and Washington will be undertaken in light of "very important political and economic developments that will affect the political situation in the Middle East and the Egyptian economic situation in the next fiscal year which starts next July," Al-Ahram's editor-in-chief Ibrahim Nafah said in a dispatch from Dar Al Salam.

Minister of Trade and Economy Mustafa Al-Said and Wagih Shindi, minister of investment, left Cairo for Washington Sunday to prepare for Mr. Mubarak's visit.

Egypt is expected to receive loans and grants totalling \$2.2 billion in food, economic and military aid from the United States for the year beginning next Oct. 1.

The advance party is expected to discuss details of the U.S. aid programme.

He said the political side of Mr. Mubarak's trip to Paris and Washington will deal with Egypt's efforts to restore security and stability to Africa, particularly the Horn of Africa region which is directly linked to Sudan, Egypt's

partner in a defence pact.

Mr. Mubarak's talks will also touch on the right of the Palestinian people in self-determination.

A Kuwaiti newspaper suggested on Saturday that one of Mr. Mubarak's main goals in visiting Washington was to talk Mr. Reagan into initiating a dialogue with Yasser Arafat's Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO).

Al-Watan said Mr. Mubarak will tell Mr. Reagan that King Hussein of Jordan will not be able to join the U.S.-sponsored Middle East peace process before a U.S.-PLO dialogue was established.

The newspaper said Mr. Mubarak might confer with King Hussein during the U.S. visit as King Hussein was undergoing medical treatment.

Mr. Mubarak started his four-nation Africa tour in Zaire, then flew to Kenya and later to Somalia.

He will make a brief stopover in Khartoum before going to Rabat to brief Sudanese President Jaffar Numeiri on the outcome of his Africa tour.

Ghali sees trend towards Arab moderation

NEW YORK (R) — Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Boutros Boutros Ghali said in an interview published Sunday that Egypt's readmission to the Islamic conference reflects a trend towards moderation among Arab nations.

It also showed an acceptance by the conference of the Middle East peace process, he told Newsweek International Magazine.

"We are beginning to see the fall of radicalism," Mr. Ghali said. Asked why he believed the decision to readmit Egypt, expelled five years ago for taking part in the

Camp David accord with Israel, was significant, Mr. Ghali replied: "I believe it's important because it represents a victory for moderation. It represents a new trend, which is that the conference is accepting the peace process. The conference will accept negotiation, directly or indirectly, with Israel."

"They don't say it openly. But the fact that they accepted the return of Egypt in spite of the treaty existing between Egypt and Israel, represents, we believe, a reinforcement for moderation..."

Mr. Ghali said the recent mee-

ting between Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) leader Yasser Arafat and Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak was also a major step toward moderation.

The minister said that other Arab states — not Egypt — would end up being isolated if they ignored the trend toward moderation.

"Sooner or later, Egyptians will represent one in three Arabs," Mr. Ghali said. "These figures are very important. So you ask who is isolated, my answer is that it's the Arab World, not Egypt."

U.S. official in Cyprus for talks

NICOSIA (AP) — Edward Derwinski, the special U.S. State Department counsellor on Cyprus arrived unexpectedly here a day early Sunday for talks with local leaders on the problem of the war-divided island.

His visit is seen by political observers as a move toward a direct involvement by Washington in efforts to defuse the crisis created by last November's unilateral declaration of independence by the Turkish Cypriot leader Rauf Denkash for the northern, Turkish-occupied part of the island.

Earlier announcements had stated Mr. Derwinski would be arriving Monday afternoon and his

arrival at Larnaca Airport from Tel Aviv Sunday evening caught officials by surprise. The only officials welcoming him at the airport was U.S. Ambassador Raymond Ewing and members of his staff.

An official of the Cyprus Foreign Ministry who did not wish to be identified said there had been no prior notification of a change of plan.

During his scheduled two-day stay in Cyprus, Mr. Derwinski is to confer separately with Cyprus President Spyros Kyprianou and later with Mr. Denkash.

Mr. Denkash's secessionist move on Nov. 15 was branded "legally invalid" by the United Nations Security Council through

resolution 541. This saw the United States and the Soviet Union together with the other three permanent members voting together in a rare unanimity to call for the recall of the Turkish move.

Following his talks in Cyprus, Mr. Derwinski is also scheduled to have talks with the Greek and Turkish governments in Athens and Ankara.

The administration of U.S. President Ronald Reagan is believed to be anxious to generate progress toward a Cyprus settlement to pre-empt congressional moves to reimpose a U.S. aid and arms embargo against Turkey because of its continuing occupation of Northern Cyprus.

European parliament president arrives in Israel

TEL AVIV (AP) — Mr. Pieter Dankert, president of the 11-nation European Parliament, arrived in Israel on Sunday for a three-day visit as a guest of the Knesset (parliament).

Mr. Dankert is to be received by President Chaim Herzog, meet Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir and Knesset members and address the Knesset.

Replying to reporters' questions at the airport, Mr. Dankert

said: Israel was not "the only Mediterranean country to be worried by the possibility that Spain and Portugal would join the European Common Market."

"The big question is whether Spain and Portugal can join the Community, because it is a very complicated package and does not look easy at the moment. We must discuss the consequences of enlargement in negotiating their

admission," he said.

Spain and Portugal's probable admission into the Common Market is one of the main points expected to be discussed during Mr. Dankert's visit. Israeli officials have in the past expressed concern about the effects of their joining on Israeli agricultural exports in the Common Market countries, since Spain is one of the main competitors of Israel.

TV & RADIO	WHAT'S GOING ON	FOR THE TRAVELLER	USEFUL TELEPHONE NOS.
JORDAN TELEVISION MAIN CHANNEL 17:30 Koran 18:05 Children's Programmes 19:00 News in Arabic 19:10 Programme on Sport 20:00 News in Arabic 20:30 Arabic Series 21:30 Local Programme 22:00 Cinema "K" 23:10 News in Arabic FOREIGN CHANNEL 18:00 French Programme 19:00 News in French 19:30 News in Hebrew 20:00 News in Arabic 20:30 Comedy: Barney Miller 21:00 Documentary: The Jewel in the Crown Eps. 4 22:00 News in English 22:15 Play of the Week: All for Love RADIO JORDAN 855 KHz. AM, 99 MHz. SW 8:30 Light Music 9:30 News Desk 10:00 Morning Show 10:30 News Summary 11:00 Pop Session 12:00 News Summary 12:05 Pop Session 13:00 News Summary 13:05 Pop Session 14:00 News Summary 14:10 Instruments 14:30 Science Fiction 15:00 Concert Hour 16:00 News Summary 16:05 Instruments 16:30 Old Favourites 17:00 Science Report 18:00 News Summary 18:05 Top Twenty 19:00 News Summary 19:30 Date with a Star 20:00 Evening Show 21:00 News Summary 21:05 Evening Show 21:55 News Summary 22:00 Evening Show 23:00 News Headlines 23:05 Evening Show 14:00 News Headlines BBC WORLD SERVICE 639, 720, 1413 KHz 06:00 Newscast 06:30 Rock back the	TODAY'S EVENTS EXHIBITIONS "Orientalist" original paintings, at the Alia Art Gallery. "Pablo Picasso" paintings at the Royal Cultural Centre at 5:30 p.m. FILMS "Double de Paris" at the French Cultural Centre at 3:40 p.m. "Le Soupirant" starts at 8:30 p.m. at the French Cultural Centre. CULTURAL CENTRES Royal Cultural Centre Tel. 6611267 American Centre Tel. 4371 British Council Tel. 36147-8 French Cultural Centre Tel. 37109 Goethe Institute Tel. 41943 Soviet Cultural Centre Tel. 42103 Spanish Cultural Centre Tel. 24149 Turkish Cultural Centre Tel. 39777 U.S.A. Cultural Centre Tel. 66115 W.C.A. Tel. 41793 Y.W.C.A. Tel. 664251 Jordan Municipal Library Tel. 36111 University of Jordan Library Tel. 443555 MUSEUMS Folklore Museum: Jewellery and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 51760. Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabal Al Qaf'a (Citadel Hill). Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:30 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 11:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.). Closed Tuesdays. Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculptures by contemporary Islamic artists from most of the Muslim countries and a collection of paintings by 19th Century orientalist artists. Muntazah, Jabal Amman. Opening hours: 11:00 a.m. - 6:00 p.m.	AMMAN AIRPORT This information is supplied by Alia Information department at the Queen Alia International Airport tel. (06) 532510, where it should always be verified. ARRIVALS 07:05 Cairo (EA) 09:05 Amman (JA) 09:15 Dubai, Abu Dhabi (RJ) 09:30 Kuwait (Tunisian Air) 09:30 Baghdad (IA) 09:45 Dhahran, Kuwait (RJ) 09:45 Cairo (RJ) 10:00 Damascus (RJ) 10:00 Doha, Bahrain (RJ) 10:20 Beirut (RJ) 10:40 Dhahran, Riyadh (Saudi) 10:40 Kuwait (KAC) 12:30 Cairo (RJ) 16:00 Bucharest, Istanbul (RJ) 16:05 Larnaca (RJ) 17:00 Amsterdam (KLM) 17:15 New York, Vienna (RJ) 17:15 Frankfurt, Damascus (RJ) 18:30 Beirut (MEA) 18:30 Baghdad (IA) 18:35 London, Paris (RJ) 19:00 Tripoli (RJ) 19:05 Cairo (EA) 20:20 Athens (OA) 20:40 Rome, Damascus (Alitalia) 20:40 Frankfurt, Damascus (LH) 06:30 Amman (JA) 06:35 Baghdad (RJ) 01:05 Cairo (EA) DEPARTURES: 05:45 Cairo (RJ) 06:30 Damascus, Frankfurt (LH) 07:00 Amman (JA) 07:00 Beirut (RJ) 08:05 Cairo (EA) 09:05 Beirut (MEA) 10:30 Tripoli (RJ) 11:00 Vienna, New York (RJ) 11:30 Athens, Copenhagen (RJ) 11:30 Cairo (RJ) 12:30 Riyadh, Ohadran (Saudi) 12:45 Amman (JA) 14:30 Cairo (EA) MONEY EXCHANGE Local sell/buy rates in JLS Belgian franc 65.5 Dutch guilder 121.7 Egyptian pound 321.3 French franc 44.3 Iraqi dinar 367.3 Italian lire (per 100) 22.4 Japanese yen (per 100) 161.3 Kuwaiti dinar 1273.6 Lebanese lira 63.8 Omani rial 1073.3 Syrian rial 102.1 Saudi riyal 116.6 Swedish crown 46.2 Swiss franc 169.7 Syrian lira 54.6 Syrian dirham 111.5 U.K. sterling pound 534.1 U.S. dollar 374 W. German mark 136.2 WEATHER Bulletin supplied by the Department of Meteorology. It will be dusty, and cloudy, with scattered showers. Winds will be southerly to moderate. A drop in temperature is expected. In Amman, it will be partly cloudy, with chances for scattered showers. Winds will be southerly fresh and seas rough. Low/high temperature in deg.C Amman 5/16 Agaba 10/20 Deserts 4/18 Jordan Valley 12/22 Yesterday's high temperatures: Amman 22, Agaba 23. Humidity reading: Amman 24 per cent, Agaba 55 per cent. PRAYER TIMES 05:00 Fair 06:20 (Sunrise) Shuruq 11:50 Obhur 19:52 Ashur 17:15 Maghreb 18:40 Isha	EMERGENCIES Ambulance 193, 75111 Fire, fire, police 149 Blood bank 75121 Civil Defence rescue 661111 Fire headquarters 22044-3 Police rescue 192, 21111, 37777 Police headquarters 39141 Traffic police 56391-1 Electric Power Co. 36381-1 Municipal water service 71125-8 Queen Alia Int. Airport (06) 53333 HOSPITALS Hussein Medical Centre 813813-32 Khalid Maatari, J. Amman 44281-4 Akhli Maatari, J. Amman 42441 J. Amman Maternity 43361 Malhas, J. Amman 36141 Palestine, Shmeisani 664171-4 Shmeisani Hospital 669131 University Hospital 848445 Dar Al-Shifa, J. Hussein 667159 Al-Mushar Hospital 667237-9 The Islamic, Abdali 665242 Al-Ahli, Abdali 664164 Al-Muhajir 77111-3 Italian, Al-Muhajir 77111-3 Al-Bashir, J. Ashrafieh 75111 Army, Marka 91611 IRBID Dr. Mohammed Khalid Za'bi 557 Hisham pharmacy 557 ZARQA Dr. Ghazi Al-Rusan 828 Dalal pharmacy 1-1 Jerusalem pharmacy 1-1 GENERAL Jordan Television 73111 Radio Jordan 74111 Ministry of Tourism 42311 Hotel complaints 66611 Price complaints 661176 Telephone: Information 42 Jordan and Middle East calls 17 Overseas calls 17 Cable or telegram 18 Repair service 18 MARKET PRICES Upper/lower price in JLS per kg. Apple (Double Red) 451/461 Apple (Golden) 451/461 Apple (Stark) 451/461 Apple (Smith) 451/461 Apple (local) 221/141 Banana (Mukammal) 281/241 Beans 311/251 Cabbage 71/41 Carrot 151/121 Cauliflower (white) 71/41 Cucumber (large) 311/221 Cucumber (small) 111/111 Eggplant (large) 111/111 Eggplant (small) 151/111 Figs 401/311 Garlic 361/301 Grapes (white) 711/601 Grapes (black) 711/601 Grapefruit 91/70 Guava 401/361 Lemon 151/131 Marrow (large) 111/111 Marrow (small) 141/111 Melon 161/141 Olives 151/131 Onion (dry) 151/131 Okra 151/131 Oranges (Abu Surra) 261/181 Oranges (Shamouti) 191/141 Peas 401/351 Pepper (sweet) 401/351 Pepper (hot green) 321/271 Potatoes 221/191

W. Germany to aid technical projects

By Salameh B. Ne'mati
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — Jordan and West Germany Monday exchanged notes of agreement under which West Germany will provide Jordan with four million deutsche marks worth of financial and technical assistance for two development projects in the Kingdom, a spokesman for the West German embassy said here Monday.

First secretary at the West German embassy in Amman, Dr. Armin Kessler, told the Jordan Times that, according to the first note signed, the West German government will provide DM 1.5 million for a polytechnic project in Hebron in the occupied West Bank.

This project is for a car repair workshop, Dr. Kessler said.

Under the second note, the West German government will provide DM 2.5 million for a national orthopaedic training centre.

Dr. Kessler said that West Germany will provide the necessary machinery and equipments for both projects and that German experts will be employed on long-term contracts to supervise these projects.

Jordanians will also receive training in West Germany as part of the agreement, Dr. Kessler added.

The agreement was signed at the National Planning Council (NPC) by NPC Director Omar Dakhlan for the Jordanian side and West German Ambassador to Jordan Hermann Munz on behalf of the West German government.

Qatar recommends Jordan to host libraries meeting

AMMAN (Petra) — The University of Qatar has confirmed its support of the Jordanian Libraries Association in seeking to establish a Union of Libraries in the Arab World similar to the International Union of Libraries Societies.

In its reply Monday to the president of the association, the university expressed its desire to attend the founding meeting and proposed that the meeting be held in Jordan.

The minister of culture, youth and antiquities, Dr. Abdullah Owaidat, expressed the ministry's willingness to host the founding meeting in Jordan in light of the facilities available, according to the president of the association.

He added that, in view of this development, the association will

study the possibility of beginning to hold the founding meeting of the union in Jordan during the second half of this year.

The association has, furthermore, sent a draft of the proposed basic system of the union to appropriate institutions in the Arab World. They also requested that such institutions consider joining the union.

The association has also decided to establish a children's library in the Al Baqa' refugee camp. The association has asked the Friends of the Children Society and the Baqa' Youth Centre to give additional aid to execute the project.

Shawkat Mahmoud, minister of occupied territories affairs, has agreed to allocate a piece of land in Baqa' camp for this purpose.

New income tax system successful, says Nsour

AMMAN (Petra) — Income Tax Department Director-General Abdullah Al Nsour described the self-assessment process of income which his department is applying in "respect of tax payers" as successful and fruitful. Dr. Nsour was speaking at a meeting Sunday with the members of the Federation of Jordanian Chamber of Commerce.

Dr. Nsour affirmed that his department will be strict this year with tax payers who fail to submit precise self-estimation lists.

Dr. Nsour said the Income Tax Department acts to serve the best

interests of the people and will not do injustice to anybody.

The department has no intention of causing losses to any industrial or commercial institution in Jordan, Dr. Nsour added.

In answer to a question about the income tax case in Irbid, Dr. Nsour said contacts are being made with the Ministry of Justice with a view to arranging for the Court of Appeal to hold sessions in Irbid to save their the trouble of going to Amman for this court cases.



South Korean National Assembly Speaker Chae Mun Shick (third from right) with Speaker of the Upper House of Parliament Ahmad Al Lawzi (to his left) prior to the departure of the Korean delegation Monday (Petra photo)

Chamber seeks trade increase

AMMAN (Petra) — The executive council of the Jordanian Chambers of Commerce held a meeting at the union headquarters Monday during which they discussed a number of subjects concerning ways of developing commerce and trade between Jordan and some Arab and foreign countries.

During the meeting, which was chaired by the union president, Mr. Hamdi Tabba', the council also reviewed a number of invitations received by the union to send Jordanian trade delegations comprising businessmen and exporters to a number of states.

The council then reviewed a note from the Free Zones Corporation director-general addressed to the president stating the benefits gained by the exporter on storing his goods at the free zones in both Aqaba and Zarqa.

Trees planted on campus

AMMAN (Petra) — A tree planting ceremony was held at the University of Jordan Monday in which the university president, Dr. Abdul Salam Al Majali took part.

During the ceremony, 5,000 trees were planted on nine sites within the university campus.

The ceremony came as part of the effort to plant trees on the campus, especially the areas around the new Faculty of Engineering and Technology building, and the Physical Education Faculty building at the Hussein Sports City.

A number of deans together with members of the teaching staff and university students also attended the ceremony.

Hassan receives Arab Lawyers Union chief

AMMAN (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, Monday stressed the importance of strengthening ties of professional and intellectual co-operation between the Arab Lawyers Union and the Arab people and their interests.

He made this point whilst receiving in his office at the Royal Court Monday the secretary-general of the Arab Lawyers Union, Farouq Abu Issa.

Mr. Abu Issa conveyed to Prince Hassan the good wishes and greetings of the union both to himself and to His Majesty King Hussein as well as the Arab Lawyers appreciation of the efforts of Jordan's leadership, government and people.

Prince Hassan also pointed out the necessity of supporting and developing existing ties between intellectuals and political leaders in the Arab World.

Talking about the challenges facing the Arab Nation, Prince Hassan stressed the need for the mobilisation of Arab resources especially those of Arab professors of law with the purpose of supporting the just causes of the Arab people and people of the occupied Arab territories as well as defending Arab causes at all world level.

Yugoslav companies sign six phosphate contracts

AMMAN (Petra) — The Jordan Phosphate Mines Company (JPMC) has signed six contracts with a number of Yugoslav fertiliser companies, under which it will supply these with more than 500,000 tonnes of Jordanian phosphate during this year.

Provisions for further quantities exist should these Yugoslav companies be offered contracts to implement developmental projects in Jordan.

JPJC Director-General Wasef Azer, who concluded a five-day official visit to Yugoslavia Sunday, said that through his talks with the Yugoslav external trade minister, he had noticed that the Yugoslav government is interested in developing and strengthening commercial co-operation with Jordan in implementation of the minutes of the third meeting of the joint Jordanian-Yugoslav company which was held here last March.

Courts to hear voter appeals

AMMAN (Petra) — Courts of the First Instance in Jordan will start from Feb. 9 hearing appeals against the voters lists for the forthcoming by-elections, due to be held in eight constituencies on the East Bank on March 12, Interior Ministry sources said Monday.

The court verdicts will be deemed final and will be submitted to the chairman of the election organisation committee on Feb. 12 so

that the final tables will be ready by Feb. 14, in preparation for election nominations which begin on Feb. 16.

In Irbid, more arrangements have been made for the by-election. A committee chaired by the assistant governor of Irbid to decide on the site of polling stations and forming committees to supervise elections met Monday there.

South Koreans depart, praise bilateral relations

AMMAN (Petra) — South Korean National Assembly Speaker Chae Mun Shick, who has been heading a high-level parliamentary delegation on a four-day visit to Jordan, expressed his appreciation and gratitude to His Majesty King Hussein, His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, as well as to the parliament and the people of Jordan.

In a statement to the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, prior to his departure, Mr. Shick added that "the president, government and people of South Korea will remember with admiration and appreciation the historic visit paid by King Hussein to Korea and the foundations which the visit laid for co-operation at all levels between the two countries."

Mr. Shick and the accompanying delegation left Amman Monday after a visit during which they met Prince Hassan, Prime Minister Ahmad 'Obeidat and were shown the Jordan Valley.

He also met Speaker of the Upper House of Parliament Ahmad Al Lawzi as well as Speaker of the Lower House of Parliament Akef Al Fayed.

Mr. Lawzi presented Mr. Shick with the Independence Medal of the first order which was conferred on him by the King to mark the visit.

In a statement to Petra, Mr. Lawzi affirmed that the visit is new positive step within the framework of strengthening and developing existing relations between the two countries. It also symbolises co-operation between the Jordanian parliament and the South Korean National Assembly.

The Korean assembly speaker also expressed his gratitude for the honour bestowed on him of the Jordanian medal stressing his keenness on promoting relations between the two countries to serve the interests of the two "brotherly peoples."

Meanwhile Sunday evening, President of the Jordanian-Korean Friendship Association Zuhair Asfour gave a dinner party at the Royal Automobile Club in honour of the Korean delegation.

Mr. Asfour gave a speech at the party in which he said: "The parliamentary delegation's visit to Jordan is an expression of the strong relations between Jordan and Korea."

He also praised the economic and technological development achieved by the Korean people and confirmed the necessity of increasing relations between both countries in a number of fields to the benefit of the two peoples.

He went on to praise South Korea's political stance in support of the just Arab causes, in particular the Palestinian cause. Mr. Shick delivered a reply in which he praised the achievements of Jordan under the leadership of King Hussein.

He expressed his satisfaction regarding Korean firms' execution of several important projects in Jordan which "strengthens the co-operation between our nations."

The party was also attended by Mr. Lawzi and a number of ministers, members of the Upper and Lower Houses and a number of prominent industrialists.

The delegation was seen off at the airport Monday by Mr. Lawzi and a number of Upper House members.



His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan at the graduation ceremony Monday of students from the National Geographic Centre (Petra photo)

Hassan praises practical courses

ZARQA (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, Monday patronised the graduation celebration of the fourth and fifth classes of the Jordanian National Geographic Centre (JNGC) students. During the celebration, which took place at the Royal Engineering Corps School in Zarqa, Prince Hassan delivered a speech congratulating the students on their success and their transfer from the theoretical to the practical stage of their career.

He stressed that what they have learnt is closely related to the needs of Jordan and the Arab World. Prince Hassan then paid tribute to the JNGC's staff for the extensive efforts they have exerted, and spoke of the achievements of the centre.

Prince Hassan described the centre's production of maps as a "factor for optimism," since it is envisaged that these maps will help in maintaining public and private rights in respect of land and property.

"Your diplomas and the knowledge they represent are related to the priorities of the Jordanian economy and will meet a tangible need in the engineering, technical, economic and agricultural fields," Prince Hassan said.

The absence of such required qualifications, Prince Hassan said, has negatively affected the Jordanian economy and has cost it dearly, in addition to impeding the implementation of a number of vital projects in our country.

Prince Hassan then spoke about the large number of students who have graduated from universities within the last few years without finding jobs. Some of them graduated from faculties of medicine, engineering or humanitarian sciences, he expanded.

Prince Hassan said: "What we aspire to achieve in this field is the re-evaluation of our educational and scholarship programmes while changing the attitude of the community towards degrees. We need to focus on fields such as yours instead of on the conventional wisdom about useful education."

Reconsidering these programmes, Prince Hassan added, will not only contribute to creating work for each graduate, but also will provide him with a productive role to play in building this country.

This shortcoming means that we in Jordan have to face certain difficulties despite the economic and social development which our country has achieved. We are awaiting your effective role to overcome these obstacles in the coming stage, in co-operation with the other citizens of our nation, Prince Hassan further added.

Prince Hassan then spoke about

regional planning and community development outside the cities, particularly Amman, saying that such things entail the mobilisation of graduates as well as the experience of specialists.

Jordan, on the instructions of His Majesty King Hussein, has started building the social and economic structure of the Jordan Valley, a fact which our citizens there are grateful for.

Studies have also been drawn up for Amman, Irbid, and the southern regions to find productive, integrated and balanced communities which will support each other and alleviate burden on the centre. This in turn, he said, will strengthen the concept of building the homeland and our sense of belonging to it.

At the end of the celebrations, one of the graduate delivered a speech thanking Prince Hassan for patronising the celebration and outlining the importance of the centre.

Later Prince Hassan presented the certificates to the 110 graduates and prizes to those who excelled on the course.

Attending the ceremony were Chief of Staff Lieutenant-General, Fathi Abu Taleb and a number of his aides, in addition to the French Ambassador in Amman Jacques de Sedouy and a number of under-secretaries, department heads and senior army officers.

Refinery company director reviews achievements, outlines future plans

AMMAN (Petra) — The Jordan Petroleum Refinery Company (JPRC) has constructed a hydrogen fractionating unit with a capacity of 600 tonnes per day and a hydrogen unit as part of the third expansion project in 1983.

In addition, a unipon unit has been built, the total cost of all three projects being JD 23 million, according to Sa'ad Al Tal, director-general of the JPRC.

The company has also finished a JD 1 million project to supply aircraft at the Queen Alia International Airport with petrol, and has increased the capacity of cooling tower number one at a cost of JD 60,000, and constructed a new reservoir for mineral oil within the refinery's installations in Aqaba at a cost of JD 15,000.

In addition, it has also constructed JD 50,000 worth of treatment plants to purify water used in the refining process so that it can be used to irrigate the nearby forest land, Mr. Tal added.

Mr. Tal pointed out that the company is currently constructing a civil defence centre near the refinery, in co-operation with the Hussein Thermal Power Station as well as three new scales for weighing oil tankers and three additional workshops for maintenance.

It is also putting the finishing touches to the third expansion project and expanding both stores and yards at its oil-canning factory.

Other projects currently underway include the upgrading of the butane gas cylinders factory, the completion of the residential staff area, the upgrading of the efficiency of the companies' water wells and asphalted the loading yards and some of the adjoining

side streets. JPRC also hopes to raise the production capacity of the first refining unit, by an amount of 1,500 tonnes per day, thus making its capacity 10,000 tonnes per day.

Mr. Tal further added that the company is planning to establish two stations for charging butane gas cylinders, one in Amman and the other in Irbid. It will also construct a unit for treating water at the refinery and a training building incorporating workshops, plus additional yards for the transport department and a new building for the company's administration in Amman.

COMPUTER PERSONNEL

A leading computer consulting firm is seeking the employment of analysts and programmers for work in Jordan. Interested candidates are requested to call 682845 for appointment.

Hamarnah: 1984, the year of domestic tourism

AMMAN (J.T.) — Tourism Director Michael Hamarnah said recently that 1984 will be the year of tourism in Jordan. "We will concentrate mostly on domestic tourism but we will definitely not forget foreign tourism and indeed we have plans to attract greater number of tourists from Europe", Mr. Hamarnah said.

Mr. Hamarnah went on to say that the Ministry of Tourism plans to improve services and facilities at tourist sites in Jordan, especially hotels and resthouses, as well as land and air transport from and to Jordan.

Last year's tourism

Mr. Hamarnah said that 1983 was a very bad year for tourism in Jordan due mainly to the difficult economic situation in the Middle East and economic recession in

Europe, which is the main world tourist market.

He said: "Last year Jordan was visited by 1,717,868 tourists from various countries. These came from Arab and European countries and from the USA."

"The port city of Aqaba suffered most from the drop in the number of tourists coming to Jordan, and many of its hotels and tourist businesses sustained heavy losses which in turn affected Jordan's national income."

"But hotel owners and other people involved in the tourist business have been patient and are hoping to see better days. In fact there are indicators that things will look brighter in the second half of this year."

"Those who had suffered but kept their heads have deep faith in this country and its future, and they believe that the hard times

they have witnessed will not last for ever. Also they realise that the tourism sector is vulnerable to fluctuation for reasons beyond control," he added.

The tourist business has made considerable profits in the last few years and this is the best indicator of this sector's importance and its effective role in Jordan's economy, the director asserted adding though that for tourism to succeed it requires stability and peace.

Tourism was also affected last year because the transport sector was hit very badly, especially that of air transport, he said.

Ministry's aspirations

We believe that this year will be the year of domestic tourism, Mr. Hamarnah clarified.

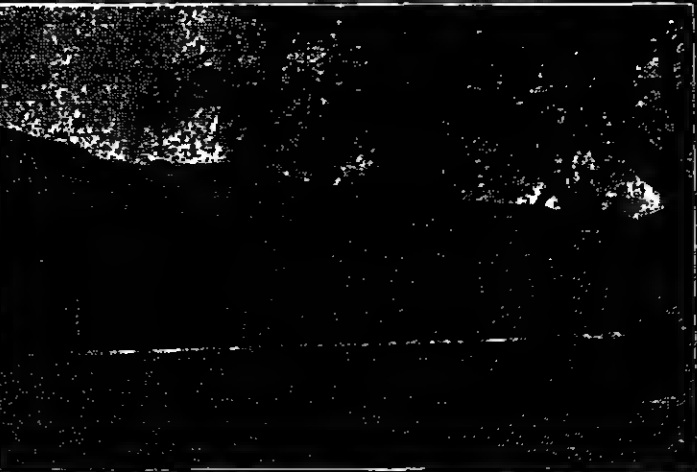
We have already embarked on activities that involve tourist companies and local travel agencies including Alia, the Royal Jordanian Airline, which has recently introduced special programmes for Aqaba, something which most citizens can afford to take advantage of, he said.

The Ministry of Tourism is organising folkloric festivals in different governorates in co-operation with local clubs and societies, he said continuing we hope that such festivals will develop and eventually attract many tourist groups.

"We are interested in developing tourism up to the level we have achieved in Amman and Aqaba," he said, adding that Aqaba will not be neglected as it remains a big holiday pull for local residents.

The ministry is also, in co-operation with local tourist firms, intensifying its promotional programmes and marketing operations abroad especially in Europe and the United States to attract tourists to Amman, who will be visiting other attractions as well, he said.

This year the ministry will take part in five tourist fairs cited in



The visitor's centre at Petra, one of the new facilities catering for tourists in Jordan (J.T. file photo)

Milan, Berlin, Las Vegas, Brussels and London. These will take place between March and December.

At such fairs, tourist promoters will be active in marketing trips and tours available in Jordan.

Call for co-operation

"We call on all government departments and all citizens to co-operate with the Ministry of Tourism with the purpose of attracting tourists to Jordan's archaeological sites," Mr. Hamarnah continued.

The ministry will have to intensify its activities, as has been done with the Jerash festival, so as to attract people from both here and abroad to the country's attractions.

This year the Jerash festival will play a leading role in this respect in view of the great number of troops which will perform at it, he said.

The ministry is now in the process of printing posters that will be put up at Jordanian embassies, Alia offices, seminars and conferences both here and abroad.

It is also planned, said Mr. Hamarnah, that agreements for bringing in more tourist groups to the country especially from Eur-

ope will be concluded.

Action plan

To learn more about the ministry's plans for promoting domestic tourism this year we met Nasir al Kawalit, who is in charge of the ministry's internal tourism section.

He said that the ministry will utilise the media of radio and television and will seek help from the traffic department, the Jordan Society for the Prevention of Road Accidents amongst others to spread awareness among the public sector about the importance of preserving tourist and archaeological sites and the roads leading to them.

The ministry will also organise exhibitions and festivals and will develop the work of its branch offices in various regions in a bid to attract more Jordanians to the different archaeological places in the country, Mr. Kawalit said.

In addition, the ministry intends to call on the local tourist and travel agencies to organise tours for journalists and press representatives to familiarise them with the "treasures" of Jordan so that they can help in the campaign, Mr. Kawalit added.

One of Jordan's most famous tourist sites, the crusader castle at Azraq (J.T. file photo)

Jordan Times

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 University Road, P.O. Box 6710, Amman, Jordan.
 Telephone: 666320, 666265 Telex: 21397 ALRAI JO
 Telegram: JORTIMES, Amman, Jordan.
 The Jordan Times is published daily except Fridays.
 Subscription and advertising rates are available from the Jordan Times advertising department.

Occupiers, colonialists

THE Israeli government announced a new policy on Sunday to deter what it described as Arab attacks on Jews in the West Bank and Gaza and Jewish vigilante action in retaliation. "In order to implement government policy, security forces and the Israeli police will act to strengthen their deployment and reinforce their presence" in the occupied Arab territories, said a declaration issued after a cabinet meeting on "law and order".

Sunday's full policy statement has not yet been officially released, but some Israeli newspapers have already given accounts of its contents. According to one report, the Israeli government will instruct the occupation authorities not to demolish Arab homes unless the Israelis make sure first that the Arab victims will not — or cannot — seek redress in the Israeli High Court of Justice. In another clause, the government indicated that Jewish settlers should not interrogate Arabs suspected of attacking them, but should hand them over to the Israeli army or police, although nothing in this clause rules out the possibility of settlers shooting at Arabs in "self-defence". With regard to "self-defence", the statement said the prime minister and the ministers of defence and justice would approve guidelines concerning civilians hearing army-issue weapons, control over such weapons and circumstances permitting the civilians to open fire. The reference to the new guidelines on control of army-issue weapons used by settlers reflects, according to the newspaper reports, what "seems" to be chaotic supervision in the past, when settlers switched guns and parts of guns after using them in action against Palestinians. And, of course, a fresh warning to Arabs to expect long jail sentences if they were caught throwing rocks or fire bombs at Israeli vehicles was inescapable as well.

There is also the opening paragraph of the leaked policy statement of the Israeli cabinet which reportedly emphasises the need to apply the law equally to Jews and Arabs in the occupied territories and that law breakers would be prosecuted whomever they might be. And it is this same paragraph whose story started the whole Israeli move on "law and order in the territories".

A report by Yehudit Karp, the Israeli deputy attorney-general, which is due to be presented to the Knesset probably today, examined in detail the failure of the occupation authorities to enforce the law against the heavily-armed — and extremist — Jewish settlers in the West Bank. The report also revealed that many senior Israeli army officers intervened to protect settlers who were accused of murder and armed assault against Palestinians, and included a long list of attacks by settlers against Palestinians which were not properly investigated. The Karp report seems to have fuelled public criticism of the government's handling of the situation in the occupied territories, and also created friction between the army and police, and among various ministries. And it is against this background that the Israeli cabinet apparently decided to act in issuing the policy statement.

Now what? Should we conclude that Israeli justice is finally upon us? Or does it take a second reading of the Israeli government's statement to realise just how much more discriminatory against the Arabs the old policy will become?

In any case, if someone finds a big difference between an army of occupation and a group of armed colonialists, please let us know.

ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: Fighting solves nothing

PRESIDENT GEMAYEL of Lebanon has accepted the resignation of his Prime Minister Shafiq Al Wazzan following a serious deterioration in the security situation of the country and to open the way for the formation of a national coalition government. The outgoing prime minister has washed his hand of the Lebanese-Israeli agreement concluded in May 1983 and has refused to endorse it because, he said, Israel has refused to withdraw its troops from Lebanon. This means that Wazzan considers the agreement as the main cause of the current fighting and the massacres going on in Lebanon.

However, the fighting going on between government forces and the opposition will not solve any of the problems. These problems cannot be settled while external forces are still present in the country and continue to instigate one side to attack the other. President Gemayel's acceptance of Wazzan's resignation means that the president and the government have begun to realise that the political solution is the best solution for Lebanon and that military action and more bloodshed can solve no problems. If the resignation is but a ploy or a breathing space for the Beirut government then the chances of ever achieving peace in Lebanon will definitely be dimmed with no-one being able to predict the outcome of another civil war.

Al Dystour: Last chance for a deal

THE CURRENT consultations for the formation of a new Lebanese government could be the last chance to lay down a new political deal comprising a constitution for the new government and a plan of action to end the fighting in the country. Given the good will and the sincere intentions aimed at solving the problem, the Lebanese leaders now have a very good opportunity to end the ordeal of their countrymen and close a bloody chapter in their history that has lasted for almost a decade. These leaders now have the chance to fathom the real causes of their problems and to try to come to an agreement by which they will be able to live together in peace.

Let us hope that a coalition government will soon be set up in Lebanon because a governmental vacuum can only deepen the differences among the warring groups and lead to a further deterioration in the situation. An escalation of the current fighting will kill the chances of an early agreement and therefore the factional leaders are called on to speed up their consultations to try to find a speedy solution to save their country.

Sawt Al Shaab: Rapidly losing control

THE RESIGNATION of Lebanon's government as a result of the recent flareup of fighting demonstrates the weakness of the Lebanese state and its inability to bridge the gap between its policy stands and the demands put forward by the opposition. The talk about replacing Wazzan's government with another is not logical and not realistic because the leaders of the various political and social groups have not reached a workable formula to rule the country. The result will be to bring in a weak government to act in place of the other previous one.

The recent outbreak of fighting displays clearly that the Beirut government is rapidly losing control of the situation because it insists on clinging to a formula not acceptable to the other factions and political parties. The last few days have witnessed intensive contacts on the international level to put an end to the fighting and the civil war in Lebanon. The factional leaders have been urged to resume their dialogue to arrive at a peaceful formula that can end the ordeal of the people, but to no avail. It is now left up to the Arab leaders and to joint Arab action to try to solve the issue.

Can reasonable people prevail?

By Rami G. Khouri

Several days ago, about 50,000 Israelis demonstrated peacefully in a torchlight procession in front of the Israeli prime minister's office in Jerusalem, protesting the continued presence of Israeli troops in Lebanon. Some speakers also called for Israeli withdrawal from the West Bank and for co-existence with the Palestinians.

I am impressed, and slightly moved, by such an expression of reasonable sentiments by Israelis. To be sure, 50,000 people out of 3.5 million Israelis is a small number. But the 50,000 marchers who responded to the call to demonstrate by the Peace Now organisation is a rather solid little core upon which a more widespread peace movement could develop in Israel.

Two questions immediately come to mind: Where are the 50,000 Arab counterparts, in Palestine or outside of it, who would respond to the peaceful professions of these 50,000 Israelis? And if 50,000 Israelis are ready to express their wil-

lingness to live in peace in an Israeli state alongside a Palestinian state, wouldn't a growing number, perhaps even a majority, of Israelis also come to share this viewpoint one day if they were convinced of a reciprocal Palestinian/Arab desire to co-exist in peace?

To answer these questions in our age of maximalist political demands is treacherous stuff. One wonders: Haven't the Arabs, at Fez, laid out their desire to co-exist with an Israeli state that accepts the principle of Palestinian self-determination in the West Bank and Gaza? Haven't the Palestinians, in particular, in the resolutions of the Palestine National Council, indicated their willingness to accept a West Bank-Gaza statelet in confederation with Jordan? In both cases, the answer is, yes.

But in both cases, the Arabs and the Palestinians have indicated an acceptable ultimate political formula without suggesting in detail now we could attain that final solution.

On the Israeli side, the sit-

uation is even less clear. The ruling rightwing Likud government coalition refuses even to consider a withdrawal from the occupied territories, and offers only the autonomy of Camp David as an interim measure pending a final negotiation to determine the status of the occupied territories. But the Camp David framework accord for the occupied territories includes a virtual Israeli veto over the final status of the territories, which makes it impossible for any Arab leader to consider negotiating under the Camp David framework. The Israelis also quickly rejected the Reagan initiative of September 1982, which included some important constraints on Israeli control over the occupied territories. The stalemate persists. How to unblock it?

The 50,000 demonstrators in Jerusalem may offer a small crack in the otherwise impenetrable facade of Israeli rejection of Palestinian national rights. Given the apparent unwillingness of the United

States to apply pressure on Israel to coax it into a more flexible posture, and given the apparent unwillingness of the Arabs to go further in offering to negotiate peace with Israel, it seems to me that one route still has never been attempted in a serious manner: direct contacts between Palestinians and Israelis, and more particularly between Palestinians and Israelis, who have already started to develop a concept of co-existence based on equal and reciprocal rights.

Such contacts between peace-oriented Israeli officials and the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) have taken place intermittently in the past decade, but have not reached a satisfactory result. Why not try again, but this time by a joint Jordanian-Palestinian overture to those Israelis who have already expressed their willingness to co-exist in peace with a Palestinian statelet in the West Bank and Gaza?

If the Israeli government remains obstinate in its refusal

to accept either the reality of Palestinian national rights or the interim need to negotiate with the chosen representative of the Palestinians, the PLO, this should not preclude Arab/Palestinian contacts or even informal negotiations with reasonable Israelis who say they wish to live in peace with the Palestinians and the other Arabs.

History shows clearly that all such peace movements start out as a small handful of honest individuals who gradually build up a mass movement that eventually forces the government in question to adopt peace policies that once appeared impossible. This is certainly the lesson that we still remember from the American peace movement that advocated negotiations with the Viet Cong and the North Vietnamese in the 1960s — a position the American government finally adopted in the early 1970s. This is also a trend that is clear in the gradual development of the Arab and Palestinian positions since the late

1960s. We have moved from refusing to negotiate with or recognise Israel to our present position that accepts the principle of a two-state solution in Palestine.

I have to assume, despite the evidence to the contrary, that the people of Israel would one day respond rationally to a clear Arab-Palestinian call for co-existence in Palestine based on twin Israeli and Palestinian states. If the Israeli government today refuses this premise, it does not follow that the Israeli people themselves are equally negative. We have seen 50,000 Israelis demonstrate for principles of co-existence that we have long advocated ourselves, and that we have sanctioned formally, if somewhat cryptically, at the Fez summit and other fora. If we are serious about wishing to make peace on reasonable terms, should we not make a serious effort to engage in a political dynamic with those Israelis who have already repudiated our wishes, wherever they may be in Israeli life?



Swedes advocate step-by-step approach in East-West Stockholm talks

STOCKHOLM — Negotiations at the Stockholm Conference on Confidence and Security-building Measures and Disarmament in Europe should be conducted step by step, said Sweden's Minister for Foreign Affairs Lennart Bodstrom in his speech at the Conference. This means that measures which are deemed possible to agree on at an early stage could be settled at negotiations and be put into force during the first stage of the conference. We should aim at achieving results of this kind before the end of the year, he added.

A phrasing of this kind should have a stimulating effect on negotiations as a whole, thus making it easier to attain more ambitious goals, Mr. Bodstrom went on to say, adding that this does not exclude the simultaneous discussion of more far-reaching measures which may not be generally accepted until a later stage.

Sweden hopes that measures in the information field, aiming at creating a greater degree of openness on military issues, will have a restraining effect on activities which can cause concern and create unnecessary tension. In addition to helping to reduce the risk of misunderstandings and limiting the likelihood of surprise attack, the Swedish Foreign Minister said.

Concerning measures relating to the exercise of greater restraint in peacetime military dispositions, he said that it would appear natural that they can be discussed at an early stage of negotiations.

In the case of measures of verification, which can be of a political, technical or organisational nature, Sweden will seek multilateral agreements. Mr. Bodstrom said, adding that it is essential for all (CSCE) states to be able to judge whether measures agreed upon are implemented.

Sweden will continue co-operation within the group of neutral and non-aligned countries which have sought to play a mediating role between the two military alliances in the earlier stages of the CSCE process. Foreign Minister Bodstrom went on to say, Experience has shown that a third party can help to make it easier for the two blocs to find mutually agreeable proposals. Sweden will, however, also seek to work closely with states in the alliances and, naturally, co-operation with the Nordic states will continue unabated, Mr. Bodstrom affirmed.

It is in our common interest that the results of the Stockholm Conference be regarded by the peoples of the participating states as a constructive contribution to their well-being and security, the Swedish minister for foreign affairs said in paying tribute to the peace movement and to organisations like churches, political parties, women's movements and trade unions which have come to realise that their activities would become meaningless if peace is not preserved. — Newsletter from Sweden.

Mr. Bodstrom's confident words notwithstanding, the government's popularity is steadily falling, continuing a year-long trend that began when Menachem Begin was still premier. Latest polls suggest the opposition Labour Party would comfortably win if elections were held now.

Nearly 82 per cent in one recent survey rated Israel's situation "not so good" to "very bad." In another poll, Mr. Shamir was given a positive rating by 61 per cent, a drop from 72 per cent seven weeks earlier.

Only four months in office, Mr. Shamir has fought constantly to prevent his coalition of five right-wing and religious parties from falling apart. But the coalition is riddled with malcontents and with allies whose loyalty is questionable. The danger of revolt is ever present.

The Israeli political system gives parties enormous leverage with which to hold individual parliament members to voting strictly along party lines, with little room for individual discretion. But the system works only when the parties are united enough to keep their members in line.

Of the 64 coalition members in the 120-member Knesset, three are independents who need not abide by party discipline.

Last week two defections gave the opposition a victory in a pre-stige vote over the government's plans to build Jewish housing in the Palestinian city of Hebron in the occupied West Bank.

The five coalition parties have an uneasy alliance and often pull in different directions. They range from the three-seat Pteiya Party, elected on a platform of annexing the West Bank, to the three-man Tami Party, which claims to speak for Israel's underprivileged and which is hesitant about spending money on Jewish settlements in the West Bank.

The other parties are Mr. Shamir's Likud, with 46 seats, and two religious parties which together add nine seats.

Mr. Shamir's vulnerability leaves him open for political blackmail. Two weeks ago Tami threatened to bolt on a non-confidence motion until Mr. Shamir caved in to their demands on social programme for the poor. A last-minute agreement averted a crisis, but Tami is still a weak link.

Another is the four-man ultra-orthodox Agudat Israel Party, which says it will insist that Mr. Shamir keep his pledge to push through new religious legislation.

Six months to rescue coalition, begs Shamir

By Arthur Max
Associated Press

TEL AVIV — Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir, showing poorly in the polls and threatened by his allies, is hoping for six months of grace to revive his political fortunes.

But Mr. Shamir's political rivals, seeing widening cracks in the ruling coalition, are pushing hard to topple the government and stage early elections.

Mr. Shamir's strategy apparently relies on keeping his coalition together through the summer. By that time, he believes, Israel's economy will visibly swing upward, and so will his popularity. "Shamir wants to hold on for the next six months. If he can do that he should be OK," said an aide.

The small opposition Shinui (Change) Party hopes to upset that plan. It has introduced a bill to dissolve parliament and hold an election later this year. The next scheduled balloting is in the autumn of 1985.

Shinui says it needs only one or two more supporters to bring down the government, and it will bring the bill to a vote as soon as it can persuade others to join it.

Mr. Shamir, says the aide, believes early elections would disrupt his economic recovery plan, would waste money on an expensive campaign and "would be a financial catastrophe."

"We need time for consolidation" of the economy, Mr. Shamir told an audience last week. "We are certainly not afraid to face the electorate," he said, but elections now "would have a dispositive effect while we are striving for harmony."

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LETTERS

Faith can move mountains

To the Editor:

Having read with great interest two recent articles in your newspaper by the Rev. Musa Adeli, namely "Christmas '83 — Palestinians still homeless" (Jordan Times, Dec. 25/26, 1983) and "Taking better care of Jordan's natural beauty" (Jordan Times, Jan. 15, 1984), one cannot help but be impressed by the simple idealism of the man. Anyone who has met "Abuna Musa" as I have, would not for one moment doubt his complete sincerity. However, having been out of the country on a visit to my homeland when the first article was written, I read them both on the day they were published and was struck by a connection that would not perhaps be apparent were they read in isolation.

In taking a real interest in keeping our own beautiful countryside clean and attractive, we must surely begin to feel a deep love, not just for picnic spots, but for the whole countryside and in so doing, we might reflect upon what it would mean to us to lose our right to live here in peace. Only then perhaps would we truly understand the plight of those who have lost their natural heritage.

If all people concerned with the fate of the occupied territories had the Rev. Musa's sincere sense of justice and faith in God, as well as his obvious desire to actually do something about it, surely these seemingly unsolvable problems would be a lot nearer to a solution. In the words of the old saying: "Faith can move mountains".

Larry Cooper,
P.O. Box 17143,
Amman.



LATEST rumours in Amman have it that there is a plan by the new government to merge Television and Radio in one corporation to be headed by a former minister. As things stand now, each medium is independent of the other, although they are physically situated adjacent to each other just outside Amman. The director of Television was not available for comment on the news, but his counterpart at Radio Jordan had no confirmation or denial to make. When asked about his nomination for the new job, the former minister said he had heard nothing official about the whole affair.

CHANGES, following the advent of the new cabinet in Jordan, seem to be contagious. This time, it is the turn of the University of Jordan. An announcement, expected today, will name Dr. Adrian Al-Bakhi, previously director of the Centre of Documentation and Archives, to be the dean of research. Dr. Subhi Al-Qasem, dean of the Faculty of Science, is to be named dean of graduate studies. Ex-dean of research, Dr. Mohammad Hamdan, is to take over the Faculty of Science. Dr. Abdul Karim Ghannibeh, an ex-dean of the Faculty of Arts, will be retaking his old job at that faculty. Dr. Bakhti is professor of history, so is Dr. Ghannibeh. Dr. Hamdan is a mathematician, and Dr. Qasem a professor of agriculture. The new changes are expected to gain wide support in some faculties, according to insiders in the university.

ALIA, the Royal Jordanian Airline, Chairman Ali Ghandour has announced the appointment of Capt. Nasir Jumean to a "newly-created" position of executive assistant to the president for technical affairs, at the vice-president level. The new arrangement was announced following a successful heart surgery Capt. Jumean had undergone at Al Hussein Medical Centre, before which Capt. Jumean had declined an assignment to an unspecified job with ALIA. In another related development at the ALIA VIP's level, Mr. Ghandour announced the appointment of Captain Ghaleb Hammoudah as vice-president operations, effective Jan. 14 to replace Captain Luai Hijawi, who for some reason had chosen to return to line captain duties while consideration of Capt. Jumean's promotion was underway. Capt. Jumean, whose appointment to the new position became effective on Jan. 16, takes with his new status the privilege of reporting directly to the chairman, Mr. Ghandour, and will, in addition to a number of tasks, play the co-ordinator between the engineering and operations departments, the latter having been run by Capt. Hijawi before the recent ALIA reshuffle. Capt. Jumean had himself been V.P. Operations before the series of changes started.

THE South Korean government is quite serious about further strengthening its existing friendly political and economic relations with Jordan as well as boosting its various activities in the country. Last year, the South Korean Embassy in co-ordination with its government bought a 6.3 dunum piece of land in an area opposite the Kuwaiti Embassy between Jabal Amman's 4th and 5th Circles. The land, which cost around JD 600,000, was bought for the purpose of building a new embassy complex in the near future which would include the chancery and the ambassador's residence and probably a quarter for the embassy staff. The planned embassy complex is expected to cost a handsome amount, but South Korean contractors working in Jordan will undertake the project and reduce expenditure to a minimum, it was learned. Something that cannot be overlooked is the extent to which our Korean friends contributed to a new architectural outlook of Amman. Two huge monuments testify to it: the newly-completed Shmeisani Centre Complex and the Arab Bank building. The two Korean-constructed buildings attract a lot of attention from Ammanis and their guests, and many of them are optimistic that the Korean embassy complex will add to the beauty and expanse of the capital.

ONE of the longest serving ambassadors in Amman, Ibrahim Al Bahou of Kuwait, has just had a successful surgery in London and is reported to be recovering well. It was not immediately known what Mr. Bahou had suffered from, but the diplomatic community in Jordan and his many friends here are eagerly waiting for his early return.

Silk, queen of textiles, starts with caterpillar

WASHINGTON — In China, newly hatched silkworms are tickled with feathers to prod development. A dog's bark, a cock's crow, or a foul smell, the Chinese believe, can upset the freshly hatched worms.

In India, members of the Munda tribe stalk through the forest with slingshots ready to fell predator birds that pick silkworms off trees. During this time, tribesmen do not shave or cut their hair, and they eat only vegetables. Their wives may bring them dinner but are not allowed to spend the night.

In Japan, some silkworms spend their short lives in special germ-free environments, often nourished by a scientifically formulated mixture of mulberry leaves, soybeans, and cornstarch.

110 cocoons per Necktie

Such reverence for silkworms is ancient, and so is the process that creates some of today's most cherished garments, writes Nina Hyde in the January National Geographic. Special conditions and 110 cocoons are needed for a silk tie, 630 for a blouse.

Silk's secret was first unraveled in 2641 B.C., according to legend, when Chinese Empress Xi Ling

Shi dropped a cocoon into hot water and discovered that she could unwind a glistening thread from the softened mass. But silk — the cloth of emperors — remained China's secret for more than 2,000 years. Imperial law decreed death by torture to anyone who disclosed the silkworm's magic.

Silkworms may have reached Japan in A.D. 300. In the sixth century, legend says, Roman Emperor Justinian sent two monks to China to obtain a supply of worms. Silk began to spread throughout the world. China still produces more than half of the world's silk. More than 10 million Chinese farmers raise silkworms.

As it has for centuries, silk enriches tradition and ritual. By custom, an Indian woman is married in a silk sari. The corpse of a venerable Hindu may be covered with silk as a sign of respect. A silk quilt is the measure of a Chinese woman's dowry.

Sometimes known as the queen of textiles, silk looks beautiful because its triangular fibres reflect light prisms. Layers of protein build up to a pearly sheen.

Sutures and tennis rackets

But silk can do more than look pretty. Surgeons use its easily kno-

ted strands in sutures, and Chinese doctors have replaced sections of diseased arteries with it. Silk is part of some tennis-racket strings, fly-fishing lines, and parachutes. French bicycle racers use silk tires for smoother rides and better traction. Skiers like silk next to their skin because it is warm and draws moisture away from the body.

All of this from a worm that really isn't. It's a caterpillar, a member of the order Lepidoptera, which includes butterflies and moths. The most common source of silk is the domestic Bombyx mori, but there are more than 500 species of wild silkworms. One of them, found mostly in China, produces an off-white silk known as tussah. A shimmering gold silk comes from the muga caterpillar of India's Assam Valley.

With extraordinary eating capacity, cultivated silkworms feast only on mulberry leaves, increasing their body weight 10,000 times in their 25-to-28-day lives.

They do not even have to stop eating to get air: They breathe through nine holes in each side. Periodically they do stop to sleep for about a day. When they wake up, they wriggle out of their too-tight skin and start eating again. After a final molting, they se-



Goldfish that never saw water swims in an illusory aquarium, all created from silk. The 20-by-14-inch Chinese screen took six months to embroider — (N.G. photo)

crete a place for a cocoon. First they throw out a light web to anchor themselves. Then they toss their heads to extrude a protein mixture coated with a gummy substance. This liquid silk becomes the fibre for the worm's own shroud.

Inside the waterproof cocoon, the silkworm pupates and in two weeks turns into a moth. The moth emerges and mates for several hours. The female lays 300 to 500 eggs. In two or three days she dies, and the eggs hatch from six weeks to 12 months later.

Cocoons hand-washed

But this is only the beginning of this labour-intensive industry. To soften the gummy coating on the silk fibre, women in China soak the cocoons in hot water. Then

they can unravel the threads. Young girls in India spin silk by drawing fibres from pierced cocoons and twisting the strands across their legs.

Thirty-five countries produce silk, but their combined production adds up to only 0.2 per cent of the world's total production of textile fibres. China, India, the Soviet Union, and South Korea are the leaders.

Silk initially spread from China to Rome by way of the Silk Road.

By the 13th century Italy had become the silk centre of the West. Muslims carried silk across North Africa to the Iberian Peninsula.

The United States began manufacturing silk products in the early 1800s and by 1915 was the biggest importer of silk, mostly for stockings. But World War II, which diverted silk for military uses, helped turn silk stockings into luxury items. — National Geographic news feature.

Egypt bans American series on Sadat

By Judith Miller

CAIRO — Egypt has banned films produced or distributed by Columbia Pictures because of its objections to "Sadat," a Columbia series about the life of Egypt's assassinated leader.

The two-part programme appeared on U.S. television last fall. Abdul Hamid Radwan, the minister of culture, announced the decision last week after viewing the three-and-a-half-hour set of programmes. The series starred Louis Gossett Jr. as President Anwar Sadat.

Mr. Radwan concluded that the 1983 film contained "historical errors that distort the accomplishments of the Egyptian people," according to Egyptian press accounts.

Martin Blau, the vice president for advertising and publicity of Columbia Pictures International, said Wednesday in New York that "in the non-Arab world, I would imagine this threat will have no effect."

Egypt routinely declines to permit many foreign or domestic-made films to be shown in cinemas and on its state-run tel-

evision. Before 1979, when Egypt signed a peace treaty with Israel, foreign actors, actresses and film companies prominent in their support of Israel were frequently banned. Since the peace treaty, however, there does not appear to have been any blanket censorship.

Although the film has not been shown in public, many Egyptians have seen it on video cassettes.

Egyptian commentators in the semi-official press have denounced the film, which was described by John J. O'Connor, television critic for The New York Times, as "a thoroughly admiring portrait of Egypt's Anwar Al Sadat."

Mussa Sabri, the editor in chief of Al Akhbar, a major Arabic-language daily newspaper, praised the decision by Egypt's Cinema Syndicate, a labour organisation of film industry representatives, to try to file suit against Columbia for slander against the Egyptian people.

Anis Mansour, editor of the Arabic weekly magazine October and a close friend of Sadat, called the film "a cheap insult" that made Egyptians appear rid-



Anwar Sadat

iculous.

He also criticised the Egyptian government because it turned away the film's original sponsor when he came to Cairo seeking help.

Egyptian viewers at a private showing Wednesday took exception to what they said was the film's implication that Sadat made peace with Israel primarily because he had been personally saddened by the death of a brother, and because Menachem Begin, the former prime minister of Israel, had warned Sadat of an assassination plot. They said that these segments trivialised an important national decision made by Sadat.

"The film not only distorts Sadat's motives for making peace, it also ridicules King Farouk,



Louis Gossett Jr.

Gamal Abdul Nasser and others whom Egyptians still consider heroes," said a young professional.

Daniel H. Blatt, who produced the film for Columbia, said in a telephone interview Wednesday from Los Angeles that the Egyptians disliked the film and banned it because "the mood has changed in Egypt."

"They no longer like Sadat, and the peace that he made," he said. "It's all political."

He said he had decided not to make the \$6-million film in Egypt because "I feared for my safety and the crew's."

Mr. Blatt, who said he had never been to Egypt, also said that accepting Egyptian help would have meant permitting Egyptian censorship. — New York Times

On crime in Jordan

By Dr. Jawad Ahmad

REFERENCE IS made to a statistical report issued by the Public Security Directorate under the title: "Monthly Report of Crimes" for the month of August, 1983. In this report, information worthy of consideration and concern is to be found. It is impossible that the Judicial Police and the Criminal Investigations Administration systems should collect this valuable information only for storage and keepsake purposes.

It would be preferable to know the definition of the word "crime" as it is used in the report. Apparently, "crime" here does not only refer to major violations of the law, but to all violations of aggressive nature against persons or property. Therefore, it includes anything from pre-meditated murders to petty harmful incidents. Crimes can be classified as "aggression on persons crimes, aggression on property crimes, general administration crimes like bribery and embezzlement, general trust crimes like counterfeit money and shares, moral crimes, crimes touching religion and family, dangerous crimes like arson, firearms and gambling crimes, crimes of aggression on the Judicial Administration like fraud, traffic accidents and other crimes like smuggling.

Considering these crimes, we can see that their number reached 1557 crimes in August, 1983 as against 1776 crimes in August 1982. This represents a drop of 8.5 per cent in crime frequency. However, we stress here that this drop might not mean much unless we study details of the crimes.

It will be noticed that the number of petty crimes reached 759 in August, 1982, however this number dropped down to 694 in August, 1983. These figures confirm that on omitting the petty crimes from the record, the number of crimes would reach 967 in August, 1982 and 863 in August, 1983, i.e. with a drop of around 10 per cent.

Second to the petty crimes, the crimes most committed are delinquency crimes which reached 256 in August, 1983, then comes 156 alcoholism crimes during the same month.

The report, of course, only gives information about crimes where the criminals are known, and does not show the number of reported crimes which are still under investigation. The proof that the report offers information only on crimes where the criminals are known is that it shows their age, sex and identity.

This report is very important. The information systems and the departments concerned with social aspects should follow it up until some information could be deduced out of it to be used for the task of handling these serious roles.

1557 crimes in August, 1983 as against 1776 crimes in August 1982. This represents a drop of 8.5 per cent in crime frequency. However, we stress here that this drop might not mean much unless we study details of the crimes.

It will be noticed that the number of petty crimes reached 759 in August, 1982, however this number dropped down to 694 in August, 1983. These figures confirm that on omitting the petty crimes from the record, the number of crimes would reach 967 in August, 1982 and 863 in August, 1983, i.e. with a drop of around 10 per cent.

Second to the petty crimes, the crimes most committed are delinquency crimes which reached 256 in August, 1983, then comes 156 alcoholism crimes during the same month.

The report, of course, only gives information about crimes where the criminals are known, and does not show the number of reported crimes which are still under investigation. The proof that the report offers information only on crimes where the criminals are known is that it shows their age, sex and identity.

This report is very important. The information systems and the departments concerned with social aspects should follow it up until some information could be deduced out of it to be used for the task of handling these serious roles.

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U.S., Brazil discuss trade, debt

BRASILIA (R) — Brazil's desire to export more steel to earn the money needed to repay foreign debts largely held by American banks, and resistance by U.S. makers to further inroads into their home market, will be discussed by the two nations Monday.

Trade problems and Brazil's foreign debt of more than \$92 billion will be leading topics when U.S. secretary of state Mr. George Shultz meets Brazil's Foreign Minister Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro and President Joao Figueiredo.

U.S. officials said as Mr. Shultz arrived in Brasilia that Brazil felt strongly that it needed to export steel to help its failing economy. But U.S. producers had a right to seek additional duties on imports when they believed subsidized prices were hurting them.

Much of Brazil's foreign debt is owed to American banks and the Brazilians have complained that high U.S. interest rates have added to their problems.

Brazil recently received pledges of additional bank loans of \$6.5 billion and Mr. Shultz told reporters that its debt situation "is in pretty good shape."

Mr. Shultz has long maintained that economic expansion is the key to resolving the international debt crisis and has cautioned against imposing a too drastic belt-tightening that could impede recovery. He said on arrival Sunday that 1984 would be better for the world economy than last year.

The secretary of state told reporters on Friday that a strong U.S. dollar had been "the savior" of the world economy because it produced a huge American trade deficit.

Feldstein cancels television appearance

WASHINGTON (R) — President Reagan's embattled economic adviser, Mr. Martin Feldstein, Sunday cancelled a planned appearance on a television talk show and a Washington newspaper said he did so under White House pressure.

ABC Television said Mr. Feldstein, who took part in a sharp public exchange with Treasury Secretary Donald Regan on Friday over the issue of the country's mounting budget deficits, telephoned early Sunday to say he could not appear "for personal reasons."

The Washington Post said Mr. Feldstein made the decision after being twice asked by White House chief of staff Mr. James Baker to withdraw from the morning's talk show to bring an end to an airing of administration differences over the budget.

Mr. Feldstein, chairman of the White House Council of Economic Advisers, was not immediately available for comment.

He constantly stressed during testimony in Congress last week that budget cuts or increased taxes would be needed to reduce dangerously high deficits which may remain near \$200 billion for the next few years.

His assertion angered Treasury Secretary Regan, who told a congressional committee that they could simply "throw away" the council's annual economic report, which contained Mr. Feldstein's appeal for a reduction of the deficits.

Although Mr. Feldstein has been chided by White House officials on a number of occasions for airing his suggestions of tax increases which run contrary to President Reagan's policy, the Washington Post quoted officials as saying there were no plans for him to resign at present.

Cold winter lifts pressure on OPEC

PARIS (R) — A cold winter has eased pressure on oil producers to cut production, International Energy Agency (IEA) officials told Reuters.

The officials, who declined to be identified, were commenting on the agency's latest monthly oil market report.

They said pressure on the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) to cut output to below the official 17.5 million barrels a day quota had eased slightly due to cold winter weather, especially in North America.

Non-communist world oil demand in the first three months of 1984 is expected to be 46.7 million barrels a day (b/d), 0.3 million b/d higher than forecast last month, IEA latest preliminary estimates show.

"This represents a slight improvement for OPEC", one official said.

Last month IEA officials said OPEC might have to cut output as

16 to low as 16 1/2 million b/d before the end of the first quarter to hold prices steady.

The IEA report said estimates show that OPEC production in January fell back to 17.7 million b/d including natural gas liquids, from an average level of 18.8 million b/d in the fourth quarter 1983.

This is in line with another independent estimate by the journal Petroleum Intelligence Weekly.

Forecasting future supply requirements is now more hazardous due to uncertainties about likely stock-changes since economic recovery from recession started last year.

This ended a four-year decline in oil consumption in Western

industrialised nations in the second half of 1983.

Oil demand in 1984 in the non-communist world is forecast growing at a slightly upward revised two per cent to average 45.1 million b/d, the same as in 1982, after a two per cent decline in 1983, IEA figures show.

IEA officials said assuming a normal non-communist world stock drawdown of around two million b/d in the first quarter the demand for OPEC oil in the first quarter of 1984 will be at or below the official OPEC quota level.

Forecasting supply requirements into the second quarter of 1984 is seen as even more difficult.

This was reflected in a decision by OPEC last week to postpone a meeting of its market monitoring committee from Feb. 10 until March 9.

Industry sources said this would

Mitsui Coal mining resumes production

TOKYO (AP) — Mitsui Coal Mining Co. Monday resumed production at two of the three mines at its Miike mine complex in southwestern Japan, where fire killed 83 miners Jan. 18, company officials said.

The first group of about 200 workers, members of the 3,500-member company union, entered a mine pit Monday morning, Mitsui Coal Mining official Mr. Atsuro Komiya said.

Mr. Komiya said, however, that the 400-member union belonging to the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan (Sohyo), began a 24-hour strike Monday morning to protest the accident, claiming the company failed to provide sufficient safety measures for the miners.

The Mikawa and Yotsuyama mines, both operated by Mitsui, had been closed for safety check-ups following the fire, as the two mines are connected underground with the Ariake mine, Mr. Komiya said.

He said the Ariake mine remained closed as investigations are continuing to determine the cause of the fire.

The January fire was Japan's fourth worst coal mine accident since the end of World War II.

France, Netherlands to discuss E.C. crisis

PARIS (R) — French President Francois Mitterrand leaves for the Netherlands Monday on the latest stage of a mission to help resolve complex issues threatening the European Community (E.C.) with bankruptcy.

France, which is presiding over the Community until July, is trying to nudge its nine partners towards a compromise solution to a series of problems before the next West European summit in Brussels on March 19.

Mr. Mitterrand has involved his personal prestige in the mission by holding lengthy private talks with British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and the West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl. After returning from his two-day visit to the Netherlands, he is

due to go on to Luxembourg and Greece.

Similar visits to the remaining Community members, Ireland, Denmark, Belgium and Italy are expected later this month.

France has not yet submitted new proposals on the linked issues of farm policy reform, the control of Community spending and Britain's demand for a cut in its budgetary contribution.

Mr. Mitterrand and his ministers say they want to stick as far as possible to formulas discussed last year, in the hope that the Community will be able to reach a compromise.

Their strategy is to push for an agreement at the Brussels summit, because the run-up to elections to the European Parliament in June

will impede serious negotiation later.

An accord on the community's finances would clear the way for a series of French-inspired initiatives between April and June, leading up to a second summit to be hosted by Mr. Mitterrand on home territory in Bordeaux.

French officials say the president is likely to air some new ideas on the community when addressing Dutch parliamentarians on Tuesday.

But with his consultations with European partners incomplete, he is not expected to go into precise details.

The president's visit is the first by a French president to the Netherlands since 1954.

LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Monday.

One sterling	1.4225/35	U.S. dollars	
One U.S. dollar	1.2461/64	Canadian dollars	
	2.7495/7515	West German marks	
	3.1025/35	Dutch guilders	
	2.2130/41	Swiss francs	
	56.23/27	Belgian francs	
	8.4395/4425	French francs	
	168.75/168.75	Italian lire	
	233.40/51	Japanese yen	
	8.0891/0941	Swedish crowns	
	7.7750/7810	Norwegian crowns	
	9.9710/51	Danish crowns	
One ounce of gold	379.25/379.75	U.S. dollars	

Western consumer prices increase

WASHINGTON (AP) — The International Monetary Fund (IMF) said Sunday that consumer prices in the industrial countries increased at an average rate of 4.8 per cent in the 12 months ending in November of 1983.

They had remained at a figure of 4.6 per cent in each of the five preceding months, the fund said. The overall increase reflected an acceleration in inflation in eight of the 18 countries reporting inflation figures for November, it said.

The largest increases occurred in Japan and Switzerland with inflation in both countries rising to 1.8 per cent.

The Netherlands' inflation rate rose to 2.8 per cent and the United States to 3.2 per cent, the fund said in the February issue of its publication, "International Financial Statistics."

"The United States, for which

complete 1983 data are available, recorded a price inflation rate of 3.3 per cent for the year compared with 6.2 per cent in 1982 and 10.4 per cent in 1981," the fund said.

"The 1983 figure marked the lowest annual U.S. inflation rate since 1972, a year during which price controls were in effect," it added.

The countries reporting an increase in the rate of inflation from October to November included: Belgium 6.9 per cent to 7.2 per cent; Finland 9.7 to 8.3 per cent; West Germany 2.6 per cent in October and November; France 11.4 and 9.8 per cent; Italy 13.1 and 12.8 per cent; Netherlands 2.5 and 2.8 per cent; Norway 7.5 and 7 per cent; Sweden 8.8 and 8.6 per cent; Switzerland 1.4 and 1.8 per cent and United Kingdom 5.0 and 4.8 per cent.

The fund said figures for developing countries without oil res-

ources show that inflation has continued to intensify in the two geographic areas reporting figures for November.

Consumer prices in the non-industrial countries of Europe rose at an average annual rate of 30.9 per cent in November compared with 28.1 per cent in October.

Turkey and Yugoslavia registered marked increases that more than offset a deceleration in the rate of inflation to Greece and an acceleration in Malta's rate of disinflation to minus 3.4 per cent.

Similarly, an increase in inflation was experienced by non-oil developing countries of the Western hemisphere where consumer prices rose at an average annual rate of 149.1 per cent in November compared with 141.6 per cent in October.

In a separate report on government financial statistics, the

fund reported: "Combined outlays of all levels of government have risen sharply in the past decade."

Total outlays — expenditure and lending minus repayments — of central state and local governments rose to an average of 43.3 per cent of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in the industrial countries in 1981, from 35.8 per cent in 1972.

The non-oil developing countries of the Western hemisphere, total outlays as a percentage of GDP rose to 28.2 per cent from 22.6 per cent in 1972.

"Similar upward trends in general government outlays as a percentage of GDP were evident in most Asian and African countries reporting data, but downward trends were evident in the Middle East."

THE BETTER HALF

By Harris



Peanuts



Mutt 'n' Jeff



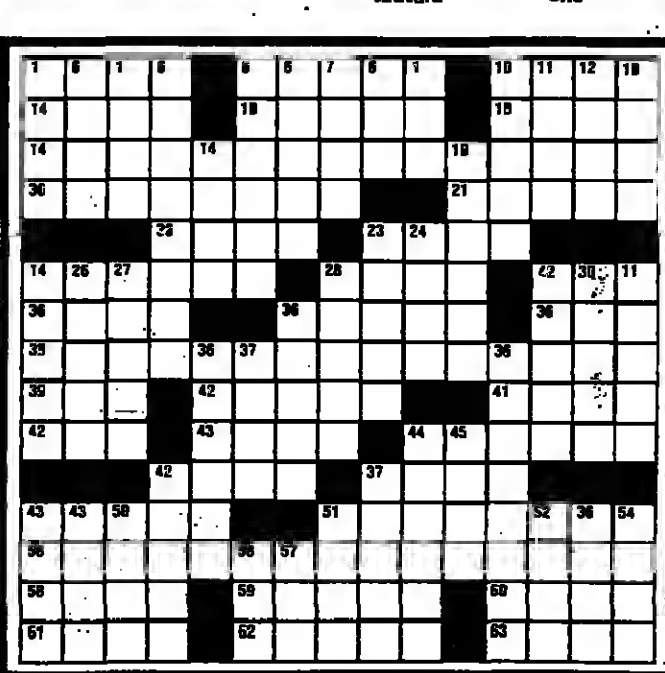
Andy Capp



THE Daily Crossword

By William Landis

ACROSS	28 'Bye, Luigi	55 Berlin song	26 Maltreat-
1 Suva's	29 Kisser	58 La femme	ment
3 Islands	32 Black,	59 Sitty	27 Carried
5 Mount the	to poets	60 Director	28 Used a
7 stump	33 Weapon	Kazen	switch
10 Chateau	Lane	61 Pungent wit	29 A Shaarer
12 Classical	34 Actress	62 Clan sub-	30 Before
setto	Munson	divisions	31 Long looks
15 Fr. city	35 Berlin hit	63 Secluded	33 Convention
16 "The best-	36 Enzyme	hollow	headquar-
schams	40 Marginalia		ters
o'—	41 Sight from	DOWN	36 Make
17 Berlin song	Toledo	1 Fits	certain
20 Banner	42 Ran ahead	2 "— Rhythm"	37 Coward,
21 Omitting	43 Beginning	3 Pierre's	for one
none	44 Intrigues	day	38 Kicked up
22 Social	46 Corrida	4 Obscena	a row
group	47 Glimpy	5 Kind of	44 Quibbles
23 More easily	48 Rice or	show	45 Egyptian
25 Glossy	Fudd	8 Up	god
cotton	51 Gun	7 Khaba-	46 Basqua
		rows's	topper
		river	47 "— Be"
			(Baates
			hit)
			48 Sizes up
			49 "Damn
			Yankees"
			50 Cogitate
			51 Letters on
			a card
			52 Grand slam
			53 Satanic
			54 Factual
			56 Monroe or
			Madison:
			abbr.
			57 Gaston's
			one



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Kidnappers kill Indian diplomat

BIRMINGHAM, England (R) — An Indian diplomat, kidnapped by Kashmiri extremists, has been found murdered in a farm lane 20 miles (30 kilometres) from the suburban street where he was abducted, police said Monday.

Ravindra Mhatre, 48, vanished on Friday on his way home from work as number two man in India's consular office in Birmingham. England's second-largest city.

A little-known group called the Kashmir Liberation Army, in a letter delivered to Reuters News Agency in London late on Friday, claimed responsibility for the kidnapping and said the victim would be shot dead on Saturday night if its demands were not met.

The demands included a ransom of one million sterling (\$1.4 million) and the release of seven

Kashmiris held in Indian prisons. The kidnapping touched off a worldwide security alert around Indian diplomatic missions, according to authoritative sources in New Delhi.

The assistant chief of the West Midlands Police Force, David Gerry, said the time and cause of Mr. Mhatre's death would not be known until later Monday, but the force was treating it as murder.

According to an Indian High Commission (embassy) spokesman in London, quoted by the Press Trust of India in a dispatch to New Delhi, Mr. Mhatre had

been shot. The body was found near Hinkley in Leicestershire, southeast of Birmingham.

Police raided the homes and offices of Kashmiri political activists in Birmingham during the weekend but apparently found no leads, sources in the city's Kashmiri community said Monday.

The KLA seeks independence for Kashmir, a predominantly-Muslim territory partitioned between India and Pakistan. It has been an issue of contention between the two countries since the end of the British rule in 1947. Birmingham's large South Asian population includes about 10,000 Kashmiris.

Gandhi denounces murder
In New Delhi, Prime Minister Indira Gandhi Monday con-

demned the kidnapping and assassination of the Indian diplomat in Britain by Kashmiri separatists as a "cowardly and brutal outrage."

Mrs. Gandhi convened an emergency meeting of her political cabinet to discuss the abduction and murder of Mr. Mhatre in Birmingham over the weekend.

"The entire nation is against the cowardly and brutal outrage," the 66-year-old prime minister said in condolences sent to the diplomat's widow in London. "Your husband made the supreme sacrifice in the course of his duty. My heart goes out to you in your sorrow... in the great loss you have suffered."

There was no immediate word on what action, if any, the Indian government was prepared to take in the case which took place last Friday in Birmingham.

Gandhi's son predicts invasion by Pakistan

LONDON (R) — Rajiv Gandhi, son of Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, said in an interview published Monday that he believes Pakistan may invade the Indian sector of Kashmir within a year.

In the interview with the Financial Times, he said an invasion would "take place logically in Kashmir."

The authoritative business daily said in a New Delhi dispatch that Rajiv Gandhi, who was being groomed by Mrs. Gandhi as her successor, made his forecast in the context of his concern about unrest and a growth of alleged pro-Pakistan groups in the northern state of Jammu and Kashmir.

Referring to groups which want independence or Pakistan rule for the area, Mr. Gandhi, a general secretary of his mother's Congress Party, said the state government led by Dr. Farooq Abdullah was "encouraging people to come up who are traditionally anti-Indian."

He said that at the same time Pakistan's forces were carrying out their biggest army and air force exercises in the Kashmir area, a disputed territory divided between both countries.

He was quoted as saying that the internal situation in the Indian-ruled sector meant that intelligence information was not coming through properly.

No hope of saving missing satellite, officials say

CAPE CANAVERAL (R) — A satellite put in orbit by the space shuttle Challenger was declared useless because of its erratic path but plans went ahead for an identical communications station to be launched Monday.

"I think it will be a total loss," Bill Ziegler of Western Union said of his company's Westar satellite. "There is no hope of saving it."

He added that even if Westar worked perfectly it could not be used for communications because of its orbit.

Despite the loss, Shuttle Flight Director Harold Draughn said Challenger's crew would still deploy a satellite — called Palapa — for the Indonesian government at 1515 GMT Monday.

"I was always confident we should go ahead with Palapa," Mr. Draughn told reporters Sunday night.

The loss of Westar only hours after it was launched into space was followed by the disintegration of a balloon released from Challenger's bold Sunday.

The balloon, which was to be

used as a substitute satellite so that astronauts could practise rendezvous techniques, literally blew up in their faces.

Experts believed the balloon was punctured by parts of its carrying case which were not properly detached before inflation.

Mr. Draughn indicated that the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) may have been a victim of its efforts to contain costs by using what he said was "off-the-shelf hardware" — equipment not specifically designed for the space shuttle.

Although Mr. Ziegler said Westar was a total loss in business terms — it was insured for \$100 million — the satellite appeared to be at least partially working.

Ground stations received limited signals from Westar and sent it orders to start charging batteries with solar panels.

"Just what we will do with it we don't know," Mr. Ziegler said.

The \$30 million satellite was expected to remain in its erratic orbit for many years.



Clowns honour greatest droll of all

LONDON (AP) — Dressed in baggy pants, checkered coats, mustard bowlers, floorcap wigs and ping-pong noses, a congregation of 50 clowns offered giggles and prayers Sunday in a tribute to the greatest droll of them all. They gathered with 300 other worshippers at the Holy Trinity Church in a rundown part of London's East End to do honour to the father of English clowning, Joseph Grimaldi, who died 147 years ago and is buried in a churchyard nearby. With a brass band booming from the altar, the clowns emerged from the Circus Museum at the back of the church and followed the cask-clad clergy up the aisle to their honoured places in the front pews for the 38th annual "clown service."

Family of seven found butchered

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan (AP) — Intruders bound, gagged and stabbed a family of seven including a five-year-old girl and a three-year-old boy before setting the house ablaze, the government news agency reported Sunday. Associated Press of Pakistan quoted police as saying the murders were probably the result of a family feud because no valuables were taken from the house in Multan, 395 miles (632 kilometres) southwest of here. A relative sleeping in another room reportedly raised the alarm but by then it was too late. AP said, adding that the incident occurred about midnight Saturday. No arrests have been made.

Famed Stanford researcher dies

PALO ALTO, California (AP) — Henry Seymour Kaplan, a renowned radiologist and cancer researcher at Stanford University, has died of lung cancer. He was 65. Dr. Kaplan died Saturday night at his home, family friends said. For more than 45 years, Dr. Kaplan was a member and leader of research bodies in the United States and other nations, and in 1970 and 1971 he served on a U.S. Senate panel studying cancer. He received France's Legion d'Honneur, Italy's Award of Merit, and Iran's Shabbanoon Award, and dozens of other citations for his research in those countries as well as in Sweden and Brazil. Dr. Kaplan was instrumental in developing the Stanford University linear accelerator. Such devices had been used by nuclear physicists, but Dr. Kaplan helped pioneer their use in cancer therapy.

Reagan marks his 73rd birthday

WASHINGTON (R) — President Reagan marks his 73rd birthday Monday with a speech on world freedom as well as a party, and a parade in his boyhood hometown of Dixon, Illinois. Mr. Reagan, the oldest person to serve in the White House, has decided on a rare public celebration, one week after announcing he is a candidate for re-election this year. Instead of holding an intimate dinner with his family and a few close friends, as he has done in past years, Mr. Reagan flies Monday morning to Dixon for the parade and other festivities. After the birthday cake has been cut, he will travel about 100 miles (160 kilometres) to Eureka College, where he went to school, to speak about issues that have marked his three years in the White House — a perceived need to promote freedom abroad and dismantle big government at home. It was at Eureka College in May 1962 that Mr. Reagan made a speech which led to the Strategic Arms Reduction Talks (SALT) with the Soviet Union in Geneva.

Stiff punishment for drug traffickers

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan (AP) — Tribal elders in the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province, Sunday said anybody caught trafficking in the deadly trade will have his house burned and pay a fine equivalent to \$1,500, the government news agency reported. Associated Press of Pakistan said Shinwari tribal chiefs decided on the new measures following an alarming increase in heroin addiction in tribal areas. Of Pakistan's estimated 1.3 million drug users, 100,000 people are believed hooked on heroin, according to official figures.

Reagan allegedly planning long stay in Honduras

TEGUCIGALPA, Honduras (AP) — A U.S. Senator said Sunday that the U.S. Congress apparently has to "force the door open" to get the Reagan administration to reveal its military plans in Honduras.

Tennessee Democrat James Sasser said he learned during his three-day stay here that Mr. Reagan is planning military exercises and building programmes that the senator was unaware of before.

Sen. Sasser, the ranking Democrat on the appropriations subcommittee on military construction, said the U.S. military will be in Honduras "for as long as five years" under current American plans.

Sen. Sasser said in a telephone interview it has been difficult to find out exactly how big a "military infrastructure" the Reagan administration is planning.

"The Congress is having to force the door open with a crow bar to find out what is happening here in Honduras," Sen. Sasser said.

But the senator said he has begun to make progress in uncovering information.

The senator, who opposes current U.S. military involvement here and in Lebanon, said he learned this weekend that the United States plans to begin a series of military exercises — to be called Granadero I — with Honduran soldiers in May.

He said those exercises are in addition to the so-called Big Pine III joint military manoeuvres planned for later in the year, probably in the fall.

The United States this week plans to end Big Pine II manoeuvres, which began last August and involved as many as 5,000 American soldiers.

The senator also learned in Honduras that the United States is planning to construct two more airfields, said Douglas Hall, Sen. Sasser's spokesman. The United States now has six airfields and two radar stations in Honduras, the senator has said previously.

Sen. Sasser learned late last week in Washington that the administration plans to construct two munitions stations and a U.S. troop housing site, his spokesman said.

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More rebels, troops die in eastern El Salvador

SAN SALVADOR, El Salvador (AP) — Government troops fought a number of skirmishes in eastern Usulután province and 15 guerrillas and one soldier were killed in the gun battles, an army officer in the area said Sunday.

The officer, who asked not to be identified for security reasons, said in a telephone interview the clashes took place on Saturday on a road between Jucupa and Chinameca, at a spot 71 miles (114 kilometres) east of the capital. He said he had no other details.

Civilian sources in the area said an army patrol ambushed an automobile carrying four guerrillas on a road nearby, killing three more rebels and taking the other prisoner.

On Sunday, a military spokesman in the capital announced that a force of 1,000 government soldiers launched a "sweeping" operation in northern Chalatenango province, a rebel stronghold where the guerrillas recently attacked two major army garrisons.

The British Atlantic Committee, an influential non-governmental group, proposed in a report that the North Atlantic alliance should withdraw all battlefield nuclear weapons in favour of precision-guided munitions, including cruise missiles with conventional warheads.

"Smart" or target selecting, weapons together with other electronic advances could neutralise

the Warsaw Pact's superiority in numbers, thus raising the nuclear threshold, the nine-man group said.

The report, "diminishing the nuclear threat," echoed other prominent voices calling for a review of the 14-nation alliance's strategy of "flexible response" to combat any Warsaw Pact invasion of Western Europe.

This entails a gradual escalation in NATO's response, starting with conventional forces, then to tactical battlefield nuclear weapons and finally to long-range nuclear-armed missiles.

The survey, carried out over two years, was published two months after allied defence ministers signalled a fresh effort to

bolster NATO's armoury of conventional weapons to be able to fight the 30-day war military planners use as their yardstick.

But many of the alliance's European members suspect that the trend towards "emerging technologies," merely means a major sales drive for U.S. arms manufacturers.

The committee stressed that NATO's conventional forces are so "inadequate" and run down compared with the pact's that there is a high risk NATO would have to resort to nuclear weapons very quickly.

"The present (nuclear) weapons arsenals are so far in excess of the needs of deterrence," it said.

Scientists were concerned an earthquake would cause an avalanche that would expose the molten rock. Ms. Trisler said. Such a sudden release of pressure could produce an explosive eruption as dissolved gas expands.

A landslide triggered the volcano's most destructive eruption this century, in which the top of the mountain was blown off and debris blasting out to the side devastated a fan-shaped 154-square-mile (400 sq. kilometre) area. The May 18, 1980, eruption left 57 people dead or missing and sent a cloud of fine volcanic ash around the globe.

The last time lava flowed slowly from a giant dome-shaped formation of cooling lava in the volcano's crater was last September.

Seismic readings from the volcano are monitored at the university's Geophysics Centre on the Seattle campus.

A jolt that registered 2.8 on the open-ended Richter Scale of ground movement Sunday was the largest in a year, and quakes of 2 or larger were occurring at the rate of about one an hour, up from "no more than once a month," Mr. Zollweg said.

He and Mr. Brantley said the level of activity suggested an eruption of about the same intensity as occurred in March 1982 that sent a plume of volcanic ash 45,000 feet (13,700 metres) high.

Seismic analyst Chris Trisler of the Geophysics Centre said the quakes indicated that molten rock, or magma, was rising inside the volcano, shattering rocks

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Eruption from Mount St. Helens predicted

VANCOUVER, Washington (AP) — Scientists predicted an explosive eruption from Mount St. Helens within 24 hours Sunday night and the restricted zone around the southwest Washington volcano was closed.

Steve Brantley of the U.S. Geological Survey said the most potent eruption that was likely to occur would not endanger anyone in the area. However, crews were evacuated from a U.S. Army Corps of Engineers pumping station at Spirit Lake, about five miles (8 kilometres) north of the volcano's gaping crater.

Jim Zollweg, a University of Washington seismologist in Seattle, said earthquake activity had increased markedly beneath the volcano generally, and beneath the lava dome in the crater particularly, since noon Saturday.

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Thatcher's ban against union at spy centre backfires

By Graham Stewart
Reuter

LONDON — A surprise move to out trade unions from Britain's main intelligence listening post has backfired on Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, undermined her foreign secretary and unnerved her Conservative Party.

The affair has turned into a public relations fiasco and commentators are calling it the biggest blunder since Mrs. Thatcher's government was returned for a second term eight months ago.

Opposition politicians are demanding the resignation of Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe, and some of his own party colleagues also feel he has muddled the government's case so badly that Mrs. Thatcher will have to replace him before long.

The furor has forced the prime minister to publicly defend Howe, a taciturn lawyer devoid of political flamboyance, as her supporters continue to mutter gloomily about the government "slipping on another banana skin."

The row broke last month when, without any consultation, the government announced it intended to withdraw the right of union membership from 7,000 workers at the monitoring centre — eavesdroppers on the Soviet Union and other foreign powers.

Mrs. Thatcher insisted that national security justified the ban because union-orchestrated industrial disruption had hampered vital intelligence-gathering work. But outraged unions charged that she was acting at the behest of the United States to tighten security at the centre after a spy scandal compromised the intelligence information which Britain shares with its NATO allies.

Mrs. Thatcher — touchy about opposition jibes that she is "Reagan's poodle" — denied any American hand behind the ban.

However her denial has been called into question by the former head of the government communications headquarters, or GCHQ, as Cheltenham is widely known. Sir Brian Tovey, who retired last year, said there was "subtle pressure" from the Americans.

The uproar has come as a surprise for the government, elected with a "get tough" mandate on trade unions, and its timing could not have been worse for Mrs. Thatcher.

Just when she was striving to overcome criticism that her new government had lost direction, the row rumbled on into a second week and distracted attention from her ground-breaking trip to Hungary to foster East-West dialogue.

While the "iron lady" was in Budapest on her first visit to a Soviet Bloc country since coming to

power in 1979, Labour Party leader Neil Kinnock stepped up the rhetoric at home.

"I don't blame (her) for escaping from the country for a few days," he said. "She certainly leaves a madhouse here and most of the inmates are senior members of her own government."

Conservative sources say the ban has split the cabinet, which was not consulted as a whole, only a few key ministers.

The sources say some senior party figures want the government to minimise the political damage by scrapping the ban in favour of a no-strike deal — offered by the unions.

The row has brought out increasing anxiety in the party about Mrs. Thatcher's dictatorial style, they say, and concern that the government has become heavy-handed and insensitive since it was re-elected with the biggest majority since 1945.

The British press, normally pro-Conservative, has savaged the government and singled out Howe for what it describes as his bumbling and inept efforts to justify the ban.

Howe, switched from the Treasury to the Foreign Office after the election, took heavy flak last October as well for a lacklustre performance during the Grenada crisis.

Commentator Max Hastings

Stalin's daughter says Soviet military may be gaining power

HELSINKI (R) — Svetlana Alliluyeva, daughter of the late Soviet leader Josef Stalin, was quoted Sunday as saying the military may be gaining power in Moscow because of a political vacuum there.

She told the daily Hufvudstadsbladet the shooting down of a South Korean airliner in the Soviet Far East last September was a sign the military leadership was able to make independent decisions.

This suggested to her that the Communist Party had leadership problems and was losing influence as an ideological and directing power in the Soviet Union.

Military power was increasing in line with the decline of the party, she was quoted as saying.

She said the prolonged absence from the public scene of President Yuri Andropov could mean there was a dangerous political vacuum with the army assuming increasing power as a result.

A shift of power might very well occur in this situation and a struggle for power might actually be going on at the top, she was quoted as saying.

Ms. Alliluyeva, who gave the Swedish-language newspaper the interview while on a private visit to Stockholm last week, said she kept up with world affairs including those of her own ex-husband.

She has been living in the West for over 16 years.

He says the government could not run the centre properly if it were obliged to sack too many specialist personnel.

The unions suspect the real reason the government wants to get them out is so it can introduce lie detectors to screen intelligence staff. The unions are resisting the polygraphs, saying they are unreliable and infringe civil rights.

Union officials say U.S. security chiefs have been pressing for polygraphs since 1982 when it was found that GCHQ linguist Geoffrey Prime had passed secrets to Moscow for 10 years.

The Civil Service Unions, opting to try persuasion instead of confrontation, sent a delegation to see Mrs. Thatcher.

They promised no more disruption to vital operations and to satisfy all her misgivings about union representation, but Mrs. Thatcher refused to budge.

Some unions want to pitch the labour movement into a full challenge to the government. But others are wary, fearing this would alienate public opinion and play into Mrs. Thatcher's hands.

The Sunday Times newspaper, counselling Mrs. Thatcher to accept a no-strike agreement, commented: "A statesmanlike settlement would be far preferable to allowing Sir Geoffrey to blunder on, stepping on new minefields at every turn."

The government has given staff until March 1 to sign away their union membership and offered them a £1,000 (\$1,400) inducement. The Civil Service Unions, which represent some 5,000 employees, are advising their members to sit tight and not sign.

"The government's on the spot, not the unions," says Alistair Graham of the Civil and Public

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN
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PLAY FOR THE ONLY CHANCE

North-South vulnerable.
East deals.

NORTH
♦ A J 10 8 5
♥ A Q 6 4
♦ A 3
♠ A

WEST